Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,968.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 6-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
26th Feb.	† CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	† EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10882
23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7999	.....	...
26th ,,	INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9705
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10388	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10090
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillmaier	16th ,,
KOERNER	5412	A. Forcesi	1st April
BRESENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Siberica	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillmaier	15th ,,
KOERNER	5412	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	5093	R. Bolzano	24th March
NIPPON	6190	R. Tarabochhia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545	,, 635 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865	,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s.s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 28th February direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice,
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, Tarcra and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergaglian	6017	26th Mar. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	Philadelphia,
Spanish Prince	due April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route vis.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 28th Feb.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M. *
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 3rd Mar.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Mar.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahoomra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,356 tons, on Monday, 28th Feb. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lenga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

25th February, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebuffat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,119	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Bafillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	.....	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebuffat	4th August ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barill	24th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,338	Martin	23th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leaves Bombay, 1910.	Karachi, 1910.
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 9	...
†O City of York	7705	,, 23	Mar. 19
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6	,,
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	,, 21
†O City of Calcutta	7312	,, 25	,, 22
B Walton Hall	4932	,, 25	May 3
C City of Manchester	5584	...	,, 7
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 13

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamers with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*O City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
*O City of Calcutta	7312	22nd ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. n Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenances in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return ..	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single...	525	390
	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ..	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. H. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO. } LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchiang	Lyons	Arthur
Dalton (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5-5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

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(Sole Agents for Western India.)

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ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa. S.

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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE beg to notify that from this date our ADDRESS will be

NO. 3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.
THE COUPE CO., LTD.

18th February, 1910.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

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'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
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LIQUID FUEL.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CHOIR-SCHOLARSHIPS AT POONA.

FOUR CHOIR-SCHOLARSHIPS are OPEN for competition at the Bishop's High School, Poona. Boys, who are elected to one of these Scholarships, receive free education at the School. They may be held by Day-scholars or by Boarders. Candidates must be members of the Church of England. An Examination for these Scholarships will be held at the School on the 16th March, at 10 a. m. For particulars apply to the HEADMASTER.

BOMBAY ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5th MARCH, 1910.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 28th February, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 22nd February, 1910.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1910, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY (BOMBAY AUXILIARY).

THE Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on MONDAY, 28th February, 1910, at 6-15 P.M.

Addresses will be given by The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. PROCTER, the Rev. N. MACNICOL, M. A., Poona, and others.

The LORD BISHOP of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

A very cordial invitation is given to all friends of the work.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

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PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

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Distillers to H.M. the King.

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All the fun of the fair and all the hardships of a showman's life are seen in this film,

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LOCATION OF OUR TENTS:
BEHIND THE GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION.
At the End of Kennedy Bridge,
Look out for (4) big lamps,
SOUVENIR MATINEE.
SOUVENIR MATINEE,
To-day at 4 Sharp S. T.

When a Handsome GOLD and SILVER WATCH will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus.

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LAST } { NIGHTS!!

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AT THE **TO-NIGHT**
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VERSUS
GEORGE BIRTHISTLE
Middle Weight Champion of Scotland, Runner up at the Olympia in 1908.

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Rs. 1.000 a side
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Between two of the five great
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6 Round Championship Boxing Contest

KID DIXON of Shoreditch
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VERSUS
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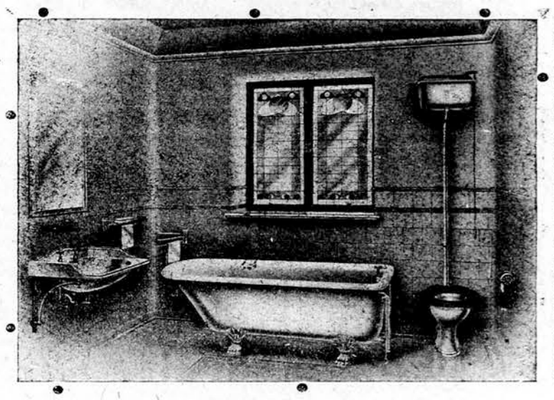

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only real SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease. But is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so pleasing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

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R I M Nasthbrook...Comdr Berry .....R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H J Dongola.....Comdr C L Daniel.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb 25.

Aynthia	924	Curtis	F F Campbell & Co
Brissonia	1969	Hales	Hor H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Barsby	2482	Murray	Killick Nixon & Co
City of Vienna	2946	Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Dumra	162	Manlay	M M & Co
Ethelwynne	2046	Hussh	Ralli Bros
Egypt	4173	Summers	London 12-3 P & O S N Co
Fazilka	2648	Jones	M M & Co
Hendenhall	2888	Lawes	Killick Nixon & Co
Haim	752	Arrickson	F F Campbell & Co
Imaum	2704	Weydehl	K Nixon & Co
Madura	1273	Bam er	M M & Co
Naseri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Nairang	2862	Crebbin	T Morrison & Co
Nadir	2041	Bird	T Morrison & Co
Oceana	3507	Brown	P & O S N Co
Pearlmoor	2576	Moffett	T Morrison & Co
Shah Nawaz	2522	Mitchell	B & H S N Co
Singa	1912	Nelson	Shaw Wallace & Co
Sale the	2491	Hayward	P & O S N Co
Springburn	3174	Crosthwaite	W & A Graham & Co
South Atlantic	2248	Pickers	W & A Graham & Co
Wardha	2552	Ar hdeacon	M M & Co
Wistow Hall	2139	Maria	Killick Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Tons	Name	Rig	Date	Agents
Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	Genoa	11-3	James Finlay & Co
B Trafford Hall	3421	Hood	Liverpool	2-3	Killick
C&E Alala	2041	Griffiths	Hamburg	5-3	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Dunkirk	1-3	James Finlay & Co
F Glenask	2693	Hurst	Antwerp	1-3	Killick Nixon & Co
G Hoosainee	938	Hughes	Persian Gulf		N F B and P S N & Co
M Imani	2979	Penbirthy	Kobe	8-3	Killick Nixon & Co
N Torrington	3619	Widdess	Hull	4-3	W & A Graham & Co
O Firozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	26-2	B & P S N & Co
Q Shah Amaar	1921	Figot	F F	N F	B & P S N & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Cassam	(repairing) Bo S N & Co Ld
Satrenji	547	Esmail	N F Bo S N & Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	N F N F Bo S N & Co Ld

H W V D

hasi	350	MacDiarmid	Karachi 25-2 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Avala	3385	Lamb	Antwerp 5-3 W & A Graham & Co
4 Africa	2365	Sobrricks	Trieste 1-3 A L S N Co
5 Hillfern	2776	William	Dunkirk 5-3 W & A Graham & Co
6 Schoenfels	3511	Rode	Hamburg 26-2 W & A Graham & Co
7 Gastein	2361	Cherisch	Trieste 1-3 A L S N & Co
8 Inchmoor	2214	Jenkin	Antwerp 3-3 W & A Graham & Co
9 City of York	4335	Wilson	Karachi 25-2 Killick Nixon & Co
10 & 11 Devanha	4735	Powell	Shanghai 2-3 P & O S N Co
13 Caledonia	3529	W Hayward	London 26-2 P & O S N Co
16 Broadwater	2456	N F	Liverpool 26-2 T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Hooseinee s	Hughes	Buschra, Feb. 9
	South Atlantic s	Pickers	Montevideo, Jan. 15
	Gisela s	Nicolich	Trieste, Jan. 29
	Himalaya s	Spicer	London, Feb. 4

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Norfolk s	Buckely	Calcutta
	Fakhri s	Revill	Mauritius
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s	Barillon	Noumea

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Hendonhall for Hamburg etc.
" Earrington for Liverpool.
" Bromby for Liverpool.
" Nadir for Calcutta.
" Hoosainee for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubbattino S N Co.'s steamer Dea Baldinoo from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Australien from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Thursday the 24th instant at 1 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Broadwater s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar 50 bales hemp, E Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Glenesk s—10,280 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, S Memraz; 115 bales hemp, E Visram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Trafford Hall s—160 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Torrington s—2,875 cwts castorseed, T Memraz; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
South Atlantic s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,508 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz; 10,250 cwts cottonseed and 2,001 cwts castorseed, A Khimji; 24,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 111,710 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—939 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkert Bros.
Hillfern s—462 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Avala s—608 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 450 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed; 1,000 cwts rapeseed Dreyfus and Co; 2,560 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmoor s—1,060 cwt myrabolams, T Kanji; 6,600 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.
Avala s—1,079 bales cotton, and 1,000 castorseed, Ralli Bros; 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co
Glenesk s—180 bales hemp K Vishram and Co; 650 cwts myrabolams T Kanji.

FOR MOSTYN DEEP.

South Atlantic s—2,100 tons manganese ore B A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ethelenynne s—712 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,522 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts mowrasseed and 11,925 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.
Pearlmoore s—2,353 cwts myrabolams T Kanji; 3,932 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 110 bales cotton A Blaschek Co; 6,590 cwt myrabolams E Oomersey.
Schoenfels s—6 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 19 cwt animal guts Ad Meyer; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Lindsay s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 304 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4 bales cottonfly, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gastein s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.
Africa s—556 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Gisela s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts teelseed and 1,000 cwts linseed, Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—335 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—367 cases opium E D Sassoon and Co; 40 cases opium D Sessoon and Co; 487 cwts wheat H A H Moosa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—8 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 13 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Imani s—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Devanha s—25 cwts gum J A Begbie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Imani s—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Imani s—500 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Imani s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

IMPORT.

S S Nadir 2,041 tons Captain W C Bird arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta and Coast Port with the following cargo.

FROM CALCUTTA.

250 tons coal, 104 tons pig iron, 1,005 paint, 3 varnish 2 pomio stones powder, 10 indigo, 22 papers, 267 gunnies, 86 cotton, 111 oats.

FROM MADRAS.

27 cotton waste.

FROM COLOMBO.

166 tea.

FROM TUTICORIN.

16 arcjillaweed, 10 cardamoms, 7 tea.

FROM ALLEPAY.

854 copra, 183 papers 600 dry ginger, 7 sharkfins, 1,030 coir yarn, 27 piagles, 29 cinamen flower, 74 turmeric, 50 anteholam.

FROM COCHIN.

316 coir rope. 744 coir, yarn, 200 peppers.

FROM CALICUT.

36 tea. 282 dry ginger, 70 peppers, 21 cocoanuts 82, copra. 71 cailles, 13 anxvemica, 2 buffalo horse 21 coffee, 185 coir yarn.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3RD SUNDAY IN LENT. FEB. 27 1910.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. feat.
Hymns.—279, 93, 321.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—277, 290, 24.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
Choral Evensong during Lent on Wednesdays and Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel.
Rev. A. S. Crichton.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—1, 129, 264.
Psalm.—111.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—25.
Hymn.—182.
Hymn.—277.
Hymn.—591.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Z. B. M. M. Building Fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesdays:—9 p.m.—Intercessions and Story of the Cross.
Thursdays:—8 a.m. Holy Communion.
Fridays:—6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Apollo Bunder.)
Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
(Hornby Road.)

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-45 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher Rev. F. Langmore S. S. J. E.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a.m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. J. E Dimishki.
Collections for Church Expenses.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

9-45 a.m.—Parade Service.
Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAYZER—February 1, at 27 Belgrave Square, S W, the wife of Capt H S Cayzer, 11th Hussars, of a son.
DUGDALE—February 7, at the Rectory, Whitchurch, Salop, the wife of Rev Sydney Dugdale, of a daughter.
HELMSLEY—February 8, at 87 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W, Viscountess Helmsley, of a son.
PENNELL—February 4, at Post Said, Egypt, the wife of R H Lee Pennell, Public Works Dept, of a daughter.
TUTTON—February 8, at 41 Ladbroke Square, W, the wife of Dr A E H Tutton, F R S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ACLAND TROYTE—PYM—February 3, at St Luke's Church, Chelsea, Herbert W Acland Troyte to Marjorie Pym, daughter of Mr Guy Pym.
GARDNER—LAURIE—February 2, at St James's, Paddington, Ernest Gardner to Amy Inglis, daughter of Lieut-Gen Laurie; C B.
MACRAE—VON MACK—February 7, at St Peters, Cranley Gardens, Frank Leslie Macrae, and Irene, daughter of Mr and Mrs von Mack, and granddaughter of the late Col Archibald Campbell (Craignish).
MACRORY—POTTINGER—February 2, at St Michael's Church, Teignmouth, Capt Frank Macrory, R E (Reserve), to Rosie, daughter of General Brabazon Pottinger, R A (retired).
WALKER—HARTHOLOMEW—February 3, at the Parish Church, Woking, Henry Faure Walker, to Edith Ina Bartholomew, daughter of Major W B Bartholomew, R E S.

DEATHS.

BERKELEY—February 6, Joshua Berkeley, the Commander, R N, aged 82.
BRITTEN—February 3, at Kenswick Manor, Richard Fredk Britten, Rear-Admiral, aged 66.
COCKSON—February 4 Col John Blencowe Cookson, C B.
FARRINGTON—February 2; at 35, Lexham Gardens, W Lieut Gen Lindsay Farrington, late 29th Worcestershire Regt, Col Dorsetshire Regt, aged 83.
GREE —February 6, at Upland Hall, Forest Hill, William Robert Green, M I M E, aged 71.
LEIGH-PEMBERTON—January 31, at 5 Warwick Square, Sir Edward Leigh-Pemberton, K C B, aged 86.
WOOD—February 5, at 10 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, widow of Henry Wood, late of the Bombay Engineers, aged 96.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HARTLE—February 14, at Hyderabad (Deccan), Florence Elizabeth (Queenie), second daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. R. J. Hartle

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BOMBAY.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m..
Bombay Races.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahalaxmi, opens.
Jubilee Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Schools, F. C. Hall 5-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Maxim: "Seldom in the business and transactions of ordinary life do we find the sympathy we want."—GOETHE.

THE "CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT (DOUBLES).—The finals will be played off on the Y. M. C. A. Courts (near Wodehouse Bridge) to-day at 5-15 p.m. Mrs. Procter will present the Trophy and Medals; and a group photo will be taken.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.—The very enjoyable exhibition mightily given in the Novelty Theatre attracts large crowds to the Cinematographic show. Another change of programme is announced for to-night when wrestling and boxing pictures will be projected on the screen. The show is becoming popular and the sporting films are the feature of the Novelty Cinematograph.

LECTURE BY A HIGH PRIEST.—Under the auspices of the Eyramji Jejeebhoy College Union, Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M. A., Ph. D., High Priest of the Parsees in the Sind, will deliver a lecture on "Zoroastrian Ideal of Public Life," in the Hall of the Union, Queen's Road, on Sunday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. Shamsh-ul-Ulma J. J. Mody will kindly preside on the occasion.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—To-night the management are giving a handsome trophy to the winner of the competition for standing on a revolving table. This afternoon the usual Matinee will be given at 4 p. m. while to-morrow (Sunday) another matinee will be given for the convenience of those living in the suburbs.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day:—

March	Sergeants of the Guard ...Scott
Overture	Mirella ...Gounod
Selection	The Cingalee ...Monckton
Waltz	Amoretti Tanzes ...Gung'l
Selection	The Dollar Princess ...Leo Fall
Romance	The Last Good Bye...Moretti
Two-step	Yip-I-addy-I-ay ...Cobb

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Colonel W. E. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. F Hawkes, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March	Banards ...Starke
Overture	Jubel ...Flotow
Descriptive	The Mill in the Forest ...Eilenberg
Selection	Boccaccio ...Suppe
Romance	Clorinda ...Ring
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire ...Waldteufel
Selection	A Waltz Dream ...Strauss
Galop	Polo ...Martin

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. E. Mead and the Officers, the band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music, at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Malaggiani, to-day:—

March	Liberty Bell ...Sousa
Valse	Rosalie ...Laroche
Selection	Faust ...Gounod
A Fairy Interlude	Queen Mab ...Karl Kaps
American Sketch	Way down in Tennessee...Knowles
Siamese Patrol	...Lincke
Galop	Bon Soir ...Godfrey

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-morrow, Sunday.

March	A Cavalry Ride ...Upton
Overture	Tutti in Maschera ...Pedrotti
Selection	The Arcadians ...Monckton
Bell Gavotte	Ye Olden Chymes ...Batten
Duet for Cornet and Euphonion	...Excelsior...Balfe
Valse	La Reine des Coeurs ...Waldteufel
Selection	The Grand Military Tattoo ...Rogan
Polka	Hannah ...Kuhner

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day:—

March of Triumph	...Entry of the Gladiators...Fusik
Overture	Zampa ...Herold
Op	Fackeltanz ...Elliot
Selection	...Dear Little Denmark...Rubens
Valse	La Toscana ...Bucalossi
Serenade	Love in Idleness ...Macbeth
Selection	Tom Jones ...E German

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL COTTON.

The fourth Report on the cotton crops of Bengal, 1909, reads:—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under the cotton crop in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 0·35 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.

Explanatory.—This is the final report on the cotton crops of Bengal to be issued during the season 1909-10. It deals with revised estimates of the area and outturn of the crops since the issue of the third report in December.

Character of the Season.—For the early crop the season was generally favourable. In the Santhal Parganas, which contains about one-third of the total area under this crop, the prospects were excellent owing to extremely favourable weather conditions. The season was less favourable for the late crop. In the two important districts of Saran and Muzaffarpur the crop suffered from excessive rain in August. The less important districts are Darbhanga and Singhbhum. In these two districts as well as in other minor districts the crop is reported to be in good condition.

Area Sown.—The area sown with the early variety is estimated at 34,045 acres against 31,230 acres last year, and that sown with the late variety is shown as 33,083 acres against 32,869 acres estimated last year.

Outturn.—The estimated outturn of early cotton amounts to 7,066 bales and that of late cotton to 9,512 bales. Last year's estimates were 4,656 and 9,384 bales, respectively.

Adding to this year's estimates 5 per cent. for the cotton crop grown in the Native States, for which no statistics are recorded, the total early and late crop works out to 7,419 and 9,988 bales, respectively. The total outturn of the cotton crops (both early and late) for the Province as a whole is estimated at 17,407 bales against 14,711 bales last year.

BENGAL RICE.

Third and final forecast of the winter rice crop of Bengal for 1909-10:—On an average of five years ending 1907-08 the area under winter rice in the territory to which the forecast relates represents about 27·7 per cent. of the total area under winter rice in British India.

Character of the Season.—The season has been very favourable this year for the province as a whole. Antemonsoon showers were seasonable for preparation of seedbeds and ploughing of lands. The monsoon rains were sufficient for transplantation and for the growth of the crop. The "hathiya" rain in September-October was sufficient. Some damage was experienced in the end of August from excessive rain and floods in a few districts of Lower Bengal and also in parts of Purnea and Balasore, and the cyclone in October caused some loss in the Presidency Division. The rainfall in December at the time of harvest did little damage. Insect pests injured the crop in parts of Burdwan, Sambalpur and Ranchi.

Area cultivated.—The total area sown with the crop is estimated to be 21,232,900 acres against 17,990,500 acres last year. The normal area under the crop is 20,690,500 acres. The increase in the area is due to the favourable season.

Outturn.—In Burdwan, Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea, the Santhal Parganas and Puri the estimates made in the second forecast were somewhat below the crop actually harvested, and these districts have now reported higher outturns than those given in the second forecast. In Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Balasore, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh a lower outturn has been obtained, and in the remaining districts the estimates shown in the second forecast have been reproduced. From Appendix I, which summarises the district returns, it will appear that the following districts have the highest estimate:—Sonthal Parganas 113 per cent. Patna, Muzaffarpur and Manbhum, each 110 per cent. Monghyr 107 per cent., Bhagalpur and Ranchi, each 105 per cent.

The 24-Parganas, Gaya, Darbhanga and Sambalpur report 100 per cent. Ten districts report crops between 90 and 98 per cent., six districts between 82 and 87 per cent., and five districts between 73 and 79 per cent. Jessore alone anticipates a low outturn, viz., 68 per cent.

The total outturn of the crop for the Province, according to District Officers' returns, works out to 95 per cent. of the normal. But, considering the favourable season that prevailed this year, it is estimated that the outturn of the crop will be not less than 10 per cent. above the normal.

Accepting 110 as the provincial outturn, the gross yield of the cleaned winter rice crop for the Province is estimated at 257,304,700 cwts. against 142,106,400 cwts. last year.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The skies are lightly clouded in the submontane districts, but clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab, but normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is in defect in the extreme north and the extreme eastern districts; the minimum has fallen and is in slight defect in the central districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature remains in excess; night temperature is nearly normal and higher than usual at Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has fallen, the maximum being now normal except at Kotah. The minimum is in defect in north Rajputana.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now normal or in defect; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now normal at most stations. Maximum temperature remains in excess in the northern half of the division; the minimum is also higher than usual at Jubulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The only noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the rainfall of 1·18" at Cochin. Temperature has fallen slightly in upper India.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

GRATEFUL MOTHER

Tells how Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved her son's Life.

Mrs. B. Tier, of 102, Newland Road, Worthing, England, says:—"I don't know how to thank you enough, for your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have actually saved the life of my son Arthur, aged 14.

"Arthur's illness started with a bad back. When he was out running with other boys, I noticed that he seemed in pain, for he held his hand to his back. When I questioned him he said there was a bad pain there.

"His eyes became dark and puffy, and his hands and feet began to swell. Before long he was unable to walk at all, and we had to take him out in a Bath chair.

"I called in the doctor, but all the 14 months he was attending him, Arthur grew worse and worse. His whole body swelled up with water, alarming me terribly, for I feared he could not live much longer.

"Shortly after he was taken into hospital, where he had every care and was attended by four doctors but no hope was held out that he would live.

"He is so altered now, since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, that his own nurse hardly knew him at first. He runs about and plays with the other boys, just as though he had never had a day's illness in his life! There is no sign whatever of the old kidney disease, and the watery swellings have completely gone. He is splendidly cured. What is more, he has kept well for the last eight months."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 70, Bombay.

A NEW MASONIC LODGE.

SINCE the accession of Col. R. H. Forman to the Grand Mastership of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, Masonry has achieved unwonted success in the Presidency and new Masonic Lodges are being opened far and wide. One more Lodge was added in Bombay last evening by the title of "Reaman" designated after the name and in honour of the present Grand Master Deputy, A. S. F. I. the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beamen who has been elected the Patron of the Lodge. The Lodge has been established with the following 36 Founders many of whom are well-known citizens of Bombay and are distinguished members of the Craft:—Dr. Hormasji L Batliwalla Messrs. Jehangeer C. Mistree, Framjee B. Jeejeebhoy Dossabhoy B. Mistry, Jehangir H. Mody Dr Kaikushru M Dubash, Sravux E Banatwala, Khurshedji N Lavangia, Pirashaw B Jeejeebhoy, Behramgore T Anklesaria, Barjorjee D B Jeejeebhoy, Maneckji H Mody, Merwanshaw M Karbhari, Palanji N Davar, Dhunjibhai M Wadia, Dr Dossabhai K Patel, Dr Pestonji P Gandhy, Bamanjee Framjee B Jeejibhoy, Cawasji N Saher, Hirjibhoy K Batliwala, Merwanji M Mistry, Bomanjee A Wadia, Nariman H Maneckji Doctor, Burjorji C Contractor, Munchershaw C Heeramaneck, Rustum D N Wadia, Kaikhusroo A Chinoy, Merwanji F Kathoke, Munchershaw N Chandabhoy, Hirjeebhoy B Warden, Dr Bazonjee N Horsedealer, Pestonji D Panday, Sorab D Pavry, Bapsejee K Khodaijee, Edalji D Allibless, Sorab N Ghandhi Before the opening the Founders were introduced by Mr Jehangeer C Mistree to the Patron Mr. Justice Beaman. The Lodge was opened under a Provisional Warrant by the Grand Master, Col Forman assisted by Grand Lodge Office Bearers. Dr. Hormasji Limjibhoy Batliwalla was installed as the First Master in the presence of a large assemblage amongst whom, besides the Founders there were:—Col. R H Forman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F C O Beaman; the Hon'ble Mr. J S Wardlaw Milne; Revd. J Cameron; Messes P J Mead, I C S; J E B Hotson, I C S; C B Robinson; Pestonji M Kanga; H T Acton'; Framji R Surveyor; Dr S S Batliwalla; Maneck R Sethna; Burjorji D Panday; Dr H P Dady Burjor; Dr Rajabali V Patel; Dr D R Wadia; Dr D P Setna; Dr Dhunjibhoy R Tumboowala, S G Valinker; S B Billimoria; Framroj R Doshi; Hormusji N Ghista; P H J Rustomji; C D Furdoonjee; Nowroji J Guzdar; W Sloane; Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; Abdeali M Kajiji; Jamshedji M Antia; D R Tata; Dhunjibhoy P Mody; Dadabhoy E Patel; Framji Dorabji Panday; D L Vaidya; Jehangir E Davar; Dr. E M Mody; Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Darasha B Mehta; Dr Dinsha F Commissariatwala; P Muncherjee; Jehangir B Bomon Behram; N Roberts; Pirojshaw K Bamji; Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan; L H Savile; J M Cursetji; B H J Rustomji; H. Mitra; Dr. P. Satarawala and others. Several hundreds of Rupees were subscribed in the evening by the Founders towards opening a Charity Fund of the Lodge and in celebration of the evening's proceedings souvenirs were presented to the Grand Master and the Patron by the Founders.

After the meeting a Banquet was held where covers were laid for about 125 persons. The usual Masonic toasts were drunk and the evening was brought to a close with great eclat.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS,
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C.
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 26th February.

The Squadron will parade at Santa Cruz this Saturday afternoon the 26th instant at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Marching Order, carbines and swords, have racks and water bottles will be issued on parade.

The squadron will bivouac in the neighbourhood of Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday evening.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz on Thursday evening the 3rd March, and not the 2nd as already notified and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on the morning of Monday the 21st March (a Public holiday).

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Attg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 26th February.

169—Parade—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz to-day, Saturday the 26th instant at 5-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday evening. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin or mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing material. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the man's name, Company and Corps.

Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 4-50 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines and Grant Road Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

170—Detail for the week ending 5th proximo.

Tuesday 1st proximo—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 6 p.m.

Wednesday 2nd proximo—"G" Coy parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

171—Parades—Parades will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. and at St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-30 p.m. (except saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra Efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet Non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

172—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days:—

This Saturday afternoon the 26th inst. (2nd Period).
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.
To-morrow Sunday the 27th inst (General).
Monday 28th inst (1st Period).
Tuesday 1st proximo (2nd Period).
Wednesday 2nd proximo (General).
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

173 Cadet Companies.—Detail for the ensuing month:—

"H" Coy.—On Wednesdays at 4 p.m.
"L" Coy.—On Thursdays at 8 a.m
"I" and "M" Coy.—On the Maidan on Fridays at 4 p.m.

174 Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6446 Vol. J.P. Marrett "F" Coy. from the 26th ebruary to 3rd April 1910.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 26th February.

The Annual Camp will be held at Mahalaxmi from to-morrow the 26th February to the 6th March.

The Corps will parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. and proceed by route march to Mahalaxmi Battery. Cyclists to parade with the corps.

Dress.—Drill order with side arms.

Members are requested to send their bedding and kit to either Head Quarters on Saturday

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 24.

The Bombay Mails of 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	...21 3-4—1-3
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	...25·18 1/2+0·1-2
Rente 3 per cent. ...	...93 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	...20·45 1/2—1-2
Bar silver Spot.... ...	... 24 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ...	...24 1/16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...	63 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	... 1-3-15 unchgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 96 1/2—1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	2 3/8+1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	...77·9 1/2unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 1 3-8+1-4
Do. of day market loans	... 1 5-8+1-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£23,800,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Public Deposits	...£ 8,310,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Other Deposits	...£44,400,000	Inc. £ 266,000
Government Securities	£14,090,000	unchanged
Other Securities	...£28,400,000	Inc. £ 400,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,300,000	Dec. £ 900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, February 24.

COTTON.

					Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool				...	7,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp					.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian				...	400
Do. Day's Imports...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot....					Moderate demand, Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures				...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...					Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market....				...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	...	...	...		7-88—4
Egyptian F. G. F.	...	...	...		15 1-8+1-8

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid Uplands	7-56	7-52	7-49	7-46	7-42
G. O. C.	+1	+1	+1	+2	+3
	J. A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7-37	7-11	6-79	6-50	6-39
	+3	+3	+1	+1	+2

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 24.

Futures at New York		Advanced on foreign buying and on bull support and short covering.
March	14·13 +41	
Do. at New York		
May	14·16 +34	

Spot Cotton at New York ...		11·55 +30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		8 3/4 unchgd
Demand Sills ...	...	4·85 1/2 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...		51 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...		14 5/8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton		Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...		March 14·21+35
Do. at New Orleans ...		May 14·18+34
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...	21,000
Do. Last year ...	...	21,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...		1,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	.....

The following are the rates for American and Egytian Cotton as compared with the last week :—

	17th Feb	24th Feb	
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	8·05	7·88	—17
Feb-Mar ...	7·75	7·56	—19
Aug-Sept ...	7·25	7·11	—14
In New York—			
Spot ...	14·95	14·55	—40
Mar Futures ...	14·52	14·18	—34
May Futures ...	14·63	14·26	—37
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14·15 16	14 5-8	—11-16
Mar Futures ...	14·66	14·31	—35
May Futures ...	14·75	14·48	—27
Egyptian ...	14 7-8	15 1-8	—1-4

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 24.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 3/8	
" "	months, Feb.-March.
" "	Ports, Antwerp.
" "	Buyers, sellers, &c. Sellers.

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 24.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. ...	...	38 1/4
Do.	Months—May-June.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Hull.	
	Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Buyers.	
	Steady.	

SEEDS

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 416 lbs ex-ship.	45 1/4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	45
Do. Months—March.-Apl	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship	40 1/1
Do. Months—Apl.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship...	59 1/2
Do. Months—Mar.-April.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 8-10 Done.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India Double Bags 1st March ... 12-10 1-2
Shipment—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

GREY GOODS.

Demand in the local market is very slack and had it not been for high prices in Manchester dealers would have fared badly. The fact that prices are from 9d. to 1s. high on the other side emboldens the merchants to stick to their holdings rather than sacrifice the same at ruinous rates. It has transpired that the known quality of a firm in 39" which was sold about a fortnight ago realized 6-10. Grey Jaconetts were offered from this side at 1-11 to 2 but Manchester quotes 2-4 and no business is practicable. Dealers are regularly inquiring for stock lots but firms, after their adversed experience of previous years, had not gone in for large quantities and those who have small lots to arrive are selling the same to advantage. In G. P. Drills there is no change to report. Dealers are offering 12-10 for Maron but firms do not entertain their proposals in face of 13-7 quoted from Manchester.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Farl)	Rs. 5 4 6
Do. (Imitation Farl)	No goods.
Do. G Shirtings (Sindurlo)	" 5 10 0
Do. 100,000	" 6 2 0
Do. 4025	" 5 14 0
Do. 7900	" 5 9 0
Do. Drills Mosque	" 7 6 0
Do. Jaconnets No. 18	" 3 6 9
Do. do. No. 636	" 2 15 0
Do. do. No. 133	" 2 11 3
Do. Mulls No. 625	No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	" 5 7 0
Do. No. 1566	No goods.
Forbes No. 661	" 5 2 6
Lyon, Shanker	" 5 6 0
Do. No. 1675	" 7 0 0
Do. Best Chap	" 6 8 0
Deshurts	
Do. B B	" 7 4 0
Do. B B B	" 8 10 0
Do. B B B B	" 8 14 0
Do. B B B B B	" 8 8 0
Do. P S	" 8 0 0
Bombay C No. 1500	" 5 6 0
Grahams No. 2730	" 5 5 6
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	" 5 2 0
Flemings No. 468	" 4 14 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.
G. P. Drills, American	" 10 10 0

WHITES.

Although the present time is the business time for dealers on account of the season for whites, quite reverse is the aspect of the bazaar. They fully expected that demand would originate in this month, but still upcountry buyers are not buying their full requirements. The daily fluctiations in cotton prices scares the buyer. If demand does not originate dealers will lower their rates to clear off their holdings before the season expires. In shirtings there is inquiry from dealers but Manchester prices are far too high to advent if any purchases being made. Lower qualities of Nainsooks are still scarce and prices are maintained. Liepmanns 1,500 are steady. Dealers who had brought in a low market and had stocked the goods for better rates, have ultimately sold at current rates. Manchester quotations is 12-4. In white Dhooties business is totally impossible as the difference in price is 6d. to 9d. and later on there will be a pinch for goods.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 0	6
Do. do. ...	A I	" 2 6	0
Do. do. ...	199/399	" 2 11	0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	" 3 5	0
Do. do. ...	9999	" 3 6	0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	" 1 12	0
Do. do. ...	21021	" 1 14	6
Do. do. ...	7070,9090	" 2 0	6
Do. do. ...	9999	" 2 2	6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	" 2 4	0
Do. do. ...	7/27	" 2 6	6
Do. do. ...	88/98	" 2 8	0
Do. do. ...	39630	" 2 15	6
Do. Mulls ...	55	" 1 2	6
Do. do. ...	Sun	" 1 6	0
Do. do. ...	1170	" 1 7	6
Do. do. ...	1270	" 1 8	6
Do. do. ...	50/60	" 2 12	0
Do. do. ...	6/600	" 3 11	0
Do. do. ...	6000	" 4 5	6
Do. do. ...	88	" 3 7	0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	" 1 11	6
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	" 1 15	3
Do. Mulls ...	1260	" 1 9	6
Do. do. ...	(Jowala).	" 2 7	0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	" 1 15	3
Greaves do ...	8000	" 3 0	0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	" 1 9	3
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	" 2 0	0
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Jar.	" 1 15	6
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	" 3 7	0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	" 9 10	0
Horrocks Shirtings ...	M O	" 12 2	0
Do. do. ...	M H	" 13 2	0
Do. do. ...	E F	" 15 10	0
Do. do. ...	S O	" 19 14	0
Do. do. ...	A O	" 21 8	0
Holland ...	40000	" 11 0	0
Lyon	C4000	" 13 10	0

There is no change to report. Although cotton further declined by points, it has no effect on prices and spinners are quoting prices which are too prohibitive. For 30 water 11¼d. is required while the selling price for known tickets is 10 annas nine pies. For 40 Western Manchester quotation is 1s. 8·2-3., but local market cannot respond to it as selling price is 11 annas 3 pies. Practically nothing is doing and demand is very poor.

We quote:—

2-100 Grey ...	...	at	1 12 0
2-100 Bleached	...	"	1 13 0
2-80 Grey ...	...	"	1 6 0
2-80 Bleached	...	"	1 6 6
2-30 Grey ...	...	"	0 11 6
2-30 Bleached	...	"	0 13 6
2-40 Grey ...	...	"	0 12 0
2-40 Bleached	...	"	0 13 0

In mercerised yarn the arrivals for 2-80 and 2-84 are heavy, so prices cannot advance. Dealers are eager to buy further ahead, but Manchester prices are too high to admit of any fresh business. We learn of some business done in coloured warp at 7-3 but now 7-6 is required.

We quote :— Per lb.

2-80 Grey M. Yarn	Rs.	1 10	0
2-80 Bleached ...	"	1 11	0
2-84 Grey ...	"	1 11	0
2-84 Bleached ...	"	1 12	0
2-60 Grey ...	"	1 5	0
2-60 Bleached ...	"	1 5	0

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 25.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 1-4 for 3 months' sight Credits. Very little enquiry for remittances.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—			
T. T. Ready ...	...	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ...	...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	...	1s. 4d. May.
Bank's Buying—			
Private D. D. Ready	...	...	1s. 4 1/3d.
Credits 3 m/s ...	...	...	1s. 4 1-4d.
" "	Forward ...	...	1s. 4 3/4d. May
" " 6 m/s	Ready ...	...	1s. 4 11/32d.
Francs 3 m/s ...		...	170 1/2 to 170 3/4
Marks 3 m/s ...		...	138 3/4 to 139
60 d/s. Hongkong		...	129 3/4
" Shanghai		...	174 1/4
" Japan		...	149 3/4
Market—Firm.			

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 24 for ready and 1-16 up for forwards at 24 1-16. New York was steady at 52.

Local gold market was dull and prices declined by quarter of an anna. Upcountry and local demand was moderate as usual.

Silver locally opened in the morning at Rs.63-4-0. Private advices from home reported the tone of the market firm. Hence the opening tone of the market here was steady and very little business was done, but afterwards no sooner the news of the increased duty of 5 per cent. more came out, the market was panic-stricken and prices advanced by three per cent. and forwards were quoted at Rs. 67, but afterwards there being sellers, declined to Rs. 66 1-2 at the close.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	9
Do Dragon	15	9	0
Australian	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	66	12	0
17 Penny ready	64	12	0
Local per tola	.....		
First Settlement	66	8	0
Second "	67	0	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed : Firm. London quotations unchanged. Local demand for ready and forward being good, prices advanced.

Rapeseed : Steady. London quotations were down by 3d. Local demand for ready and forward was little more and prices were up by half to one anna.

Wheat : Quiet. Home prices unchanged, very little demand for ready and forwards, and prices remained unchanged.

Gyngelissed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Mowrasseed } Steady. Good enquiry and prices unchanged.

Poppyseed: Quiet but steady. Very little demand for ready and forward and prices unchanged for forwards but for ready one anna easier.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs.10 1
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 15
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 1
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 5
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 33 to 34
Mowrasseed...	... " 6 9
Maise	... " 32 to 33
Groundnuts ...	... " 38 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	... " 37 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	
Gulbarga do. ...	" 44 to 45
Kalber do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	
Do. do do 85/15	" 41 to 44
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do, Gin, Small 50/50...	" 38 to 39
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 37 to 38
Do, do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	
Do. Meggi ...	" 41 to 42
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	
Do. do. Secunderabad	" 47 to 51
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	
Do. Ahmedabad...	" 35 to 37
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	
Club No. 1 ...	" 36 to 42
Delhi 70/80 ...	
Hard Red... ...	... " 33 to 36
Cottonseed ...	... " 24 to 25 8

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 24th February :—

Wheat	4,384 owts
Linseed	6,887 "
Rapeseed	1,587 "
Gingellyseed	17,874 "
Poppyseed...	..... "
Groundnuts	3,781 "
Castorseed	5,873 "
Rice	1,910 "
Myrabolams	7,011 "
Cottonseed...	55,117 "
Mowrasseed...	527 "
Gram	582 "
Joowar	2,159 "
Maize	32 "

LOCAL YARN.

There was good enquiry from China and a fairly large business was done. There were more buyers than sellers and market was firm.

Stock in Shanghai:—Unsold about 40,000 bales, with Chinese merchants 20,000 bales.

Exchange 178.

Weekly sales 4,500 bales.

Stock in Hongkong—Unsold 7,000 bales. Stock with Chinese merchants about 12,000 bales.

Exchange 132 1-2.

Weekly sales 2,500 bales.

			No.
2000	Textile ...	...	10 at 6·12
1000	Emperer Edward ...		10 at 6·12
1000	do	...	16 at 7·5
200	China ...	...	12 at 7
200	Moon ...	...	12 at 7
400	Hope ...	...	20 at 7·5 1-2
700	Greaves ...	...	10 at 6·9

SHARES.

The market is dull and quiet and high prices of cotton have kept the prices of mill shares declining. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,455; Bank of India's are quiet at Rs 64; Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 52 1-2, Bombay Merchants Bank shares at Rs. 9 3-4. In Miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 136; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, after touching Rs. 440, have declined to Rs. 432 1-2; The Bombay E S. and T. Company Preference shares have improved to Rs. 155 X.D. and ordinary shares to Rs. 99; Bombay Flours are steady Rs 1,050; the Bombay Steam Navigation Coy ordinary shares have kept unchanged at Rs. 302 1-2 X.D. and preference shares at Rs. 375 X.D.; Central India Mining Coy shares have ruled at and about Rs. 340; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have advanced to Rs. 745; Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 20, Bamankua's at Rs. 9 1-2; The Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 9, Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 58 to 59 X. D.; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 580, In Mill Compsnies, Central India have declined to Rs. 1,000, Centuries to Rs. 270, Currimbhai's to Rs. 975, Colaba Land and Mill Coy. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,115; David's have declined to Rs. 370; Finlay Mills' have declined to Rs. 232 1-2; Fazulbhai mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 230; Jamshed's have advanced to Rs. 170; Khattau Makanji mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 710, Bombay United are quiet at Rs 335; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 670; Manockji Petit's without much business have declined to Rs. 3,200; Morarji Goculdas are steady at Rs. 3,175; Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,080; Swan Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 245; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,130; Press shares are steady: New Berar's at Rs. 535, Mofussil's at Rs. 780; Indian Cotton at Rs. 130, Volkart's have improved to Rs. 655. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 455; Ahmedabad Prantej old shares are quiet at Rs. 610, and new shares are steady at Rs. 45 premium; Amritsar Patti's are unchanged at Rs. 123. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool in the morning was 4 points down and New York 30 up; good Broach advanced to Rs. 322 and fine to Rs. 337, at which rates very little business was done. The opener received in the evening showed 10 to 12 points up. Good Broach closed at Rs. 320 to Rs 321 and fine Rs. 339. Prices for ready advanced 2 per cent all round and mills and exporters did a moderate business.

The Market firm.

The following are the purchases made to-day :—

Bales.		Rs.
500 Bengal	...Tata Sons & Co	...252-254
500 do	...Currimbhoy	...250-255
100 Malkapore	...Indo-Ghina Mills	... 273
200 do	...Gaddum & Co	... 280
300 Broach Gin	... do	... 336
200 Elichpore	... do	... 297
300 Digras	...Volkart Bros	... 300
100 Nagpore	... do.	... 312
300 Dhamangaum	... do.	... 295
1000 Bengal	...Ralli Bros.	... 245/280
300 Broach Gin	...B D Master	337
100 Phamangaum	...Dinsha D Currance...	295
400 Broach Gin	...Japan Cotton Trading Co.	... 337/341
500 Methia	... do.	... 263-265

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	251 Ready.
" F. Good	...	244 "
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	272 "
" F. Good	...	257 "
Sind Punjab Fine	...	269 "
" F. Good	...	253 "
Khandesh Fine	...	277 "
" F. Good	...	269 "
Amraoti Fine	...	294 "
" F. Good	...	286 "
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	295 "
" F. Good	...	287 "
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine	...	302 "
" F. Good	...	294 "
Yeotmal Fine	...	308 "
" F. Good	...	300 "
Nagpore Fine	...	315 "
" F. Good	...	307 "
Wardha Hingenghat Fine	...	319 "
" F. Good	...	311 "
Methia Fine	...	277 "
" F. Good	...	269 "
Broach Gin Good	...	338 Mar.
" Fine	...	321 "
Sawginned Dharwar Good	...	324 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	...	323 "
Westerns ...	...	312 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 24th Feb :—

Khandesh	2,231	Bales.
Central India	2,017	"
Barsi and Nagur	518	"
Berar	2,954	"
Central Provinces	976	"
Oomras...	8,690	"
Dholera	2,050	"
Broach...	2,980	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	141	"
Westerns	136	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)	793	"
Bengals (Rajputana)	91	"
Sind	201	"
Persian	.....	
Total ...	14,996	Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 24th Feb. 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	19,916	347,623	259,024
Central India... ...	10,864	109,387	63,033
Barsee and Nagur ...	10,381	135,678	54,172
Berar	21,833	385,213	274,397
Central Provinces ...	14,471	234,401	122,318
Total Oomras... ...	77,995	1,263,301	774,944
Dholleras	7,158	82,434	64,734
Broach	16,000	34,148	31,350
Compta and Dharwar.	1,978	3,239	21,976
Westerns	999	3,899	5,005
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	6,264	375,671	221,889
Bengals (Rajputana)...	5,781	47,541	14,077
Sind	2,389	35,265	9,867
Persian	43	1,967	696
Americans	...	518	6,037
Egyptian	...	397	2,776
Other sorts	...	96	404
Total ...	118,812	1,856,116	11,63,455

LIVERPOOL, February 25.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.—Mar.	7·38+12
Mar.—Apr.	7·33+11
Apr.—May.	7·30+11
May—June	7·57+11
June—July	7·2+10
July—Aug.	7·47+10
Aug.—Sept.	7·21+10
Sept.—Oct.	6·36+10
Oct.—Nov.	6·30+10

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Statistics, 25th February :— Ltd. Cotton

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	1,18,612	83,007	+ 35,605
	1909-10	1908-09	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 24th Feb. ...	18,56,116	1163,455	+6,92,661
	1909-10	1908-09	
Shipts for the week, Europe...	21,153	5,992	+ 15,161
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	25,250	22,669	+ 2,581
Total ...	46,403	28,661	+ 17,742
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 24th Feb...	1909-10	1908-09	
Europe ...	488,283	279,268	+208,996
China ...	46,372	12,721	+ 34,151
Japan ...	419,028	290,189	+128,839
Coast Ports ...	19,207	8,938	+ 10,269
Total ...	973,389	591 134	+382,255
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	3,8864	21,926	+ 16,738
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	9,623	19,473	— 9,850

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 12th Feb. 1910—5,635 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October to 13th Dec. 1909—3,482 bales.

FREIGHT.

For the last 3 days a good enquiry sprang up for Hull forward and a large quantity was booked at 14-6, March-April and May shipment.

A steamer is reported fixed at 15-3 March loading one port.

Market closes quiet but steady.

Ports.	This Month. Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	16 0	16 6	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	16 6	.....	15 0	15 6
Havre	17 0	17 6	15 0	15 6
Hull	.....	.....	14 6	....
Liverpool ...	17 0	17 6	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	17 0	17 6	15 6	16 0
Genoa	16 6	17 0	15 0	15 6
London... ...	.....	.....	15 6	....
Hamburg ...	16 6	17 0	15 9	16 3
Trieste ...	16 6	17 6	16 6	17 6
Venice ...	16 6	17 6	16 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	April 15	15 6		
Do. ...	May-June	15 3		

SUGAR.

Having good demand in the local market, prices are well maintained. Continental market is advancing and tone firm.

Enquiries for White and Brown Java Aug-Dec were made at 14 and 12·5 respectively but no business resulted, prices being too low in comparison with the higher prices on the other side.

A business of about 1800 tons White Java Aug-Oct has been reported at 13·8 to 13·8 1-2 and 300 Brown at 12 3 1-2 B R B ready 100 tons at 15·4 and 150 tons White Java March at 15·7.

The following are the Home rates :—

			s.	d.	
B R B	Feb./April	...	16	3	F B Harbour.
T M O	Aug/Oct	...	13	8 1/2	"
16/18	"	...	12		"

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

Very little quality.

			s.	d.		
B R B	...	12 10—15	6	"	30,000	"
T M O	...	12 8—15	4	"	30,000	"
16-18	...	10 15—13	3	"	30,000	"
Mauritius.		11 14 to 12		"	270,000	"

IVORY.

During the week London offered B and C Hollows Hard flat at £53 and quotations for A and B Ball Hollows soft were £74 and £72 respectively and £72 for A Ball Hollows hard and £52 for D Hollows Hard flat.

There were some enquiries from here but nothing has been resulted, there being nothing obtainable at present.

Firms holding stock are delivering little by little and dealers are doing very little at present. Demand is moderate as usual.

PENANG TIN INGOTS.

Since our last advice prices in Penang have gone up considerably at dollars 77·50, at which rate very little business has been reported for Bombay. Locally market jumped up from Rs. 40 to Rs. 42 per maund. Demand for ready is moderate as usual and tone of the market steady.

METALS.

Copper:—During the week home prices remained unchanged. Locally there is a good demand and about 500 bundles have been sold.

Yellow Metal:—Home market remained steady and unchanged and locally prices are well maintained. Fair demand during the week and about 2,000 bundles have been sold.

Spelter :—Tone of the market is steady and prices are easier by two annas.

Tin Ingots :—Prices advanced rapidly. Demand moderate. Market steady.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs.	21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs.56 6
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	Rs.46 0
		42	
		49	" 46 12
		56	
Tin Ingots.		...	" 42 0
Spelter S M		...	
M M		...	" 19 6
J		...	
G		...	
Georgahutte		...	" 22 10
Copper Ingots K S ...		...	" 49 8
Copper Sheathings ...lbs.	8, 10, 12, 14		" 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings	lbs. 14, 16		" 48
	10, 12		

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, February 24.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,53,600	...	...
30 do ...	14,80,806	...	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
1 Case ...	...	45,000	...
2 Boxes ...	88,400	75,000	...
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
1 Bundle ...	...	75	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Dollars.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	1,250	...	...
3 Bundles ...	...	5,960	...
1 Bundle ...	...	1,400	...
2 Bundles ...	...	2,260	...
1 Bundle ...	...	3,925	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Obestseed Bank of India ...	Himalaya	London
A. and China ...	do	do
National Bank of India...	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India...	do	do
Cox & Shipping Agency Ltd	do	do
Meaglone and Shanghai Banking Corp...	do	do
International Banking Corporation ...	do	do
D. Khimji	Lhasa	Karachi
A. Gafoor	Madura	Dabal
Haji Syed Ahmed Yandi ...	do	Lingsa
D. Jamsedjee	do	Abass
M. Hemraj	do	Bahrein

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	69	53,988
B. B & C. I. Railway.	56	65,910

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT SALE.

Suit Dismissed with Costs.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Beaman concluded the hearing in the suit filed by Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others against Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoosein, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant be ordered to render accounts of an alleged sale and for an order to set aside the sale.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Daybhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., were for the defendant.

After hearing the plaintiffs' case and without calling upon the defendant to prove his case, His Lordship delivered judgment dismissing the suit with all costs.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of the appeal filed by Bhagwanta Gangaram, who was in January last, convicted of murder by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, and sentenced to death.

Mr. R. B. Gupte appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of Namdev, a Maratha coolie, by pushing him off a high cliff.

It appeared that the accused had got the deceased's wife married to a farmer and got Rs. 135 for it. Later deceased began to travel in search of his wife, when the accused fearing complications made him drunk, took him for a walk in the hills and about sunset got him near the edge of a steep precipice and after a struggle pushed him over The victim fell about 200 feet into the valley and died at once.

The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the murder was a premeditated one and agreeing with the assessors, he convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

THEFT OF A PLATE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Rozario Fernandes, a Goanese, with having in his possession a silver plate which he could not satisfactorily account for, and which was reasonably supposed to have been stolen. It appeared from evidence that on Thursday last the accused was going along Mumbadevi Tank Road, carrying the plate which was wrapped up in a piece of paper, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. He made a statement, and the plate, on being taken to the Taj Mahal Hotel, was identified there as belonging to the Hotel.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he had found the plate in a dust-bin cart. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY RIOT,

Magisterial Inquiry.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, continued the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Flanagan charged Alibhai Tajbhai and twenty-one other Borahs with rioting and with being members of an unlawful assembly in Doctor Street. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. Velinker and Mr. Haveliwala, Barristers, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. Vicaji F. Visaji and Mr. Vicaji Patel, Pleaders, defended the accused Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of Syed Pain Shah, the High Priest of the Pathans, a witness in the case.

Inspector Lewis examined by Mr. Bowen, said on the afternoon in question he went to the Doctor Street in hearing of the disturbance and made inquiries. The accused Nos. 2 to 7 were arrested on the spot. Nos. 3, 4 and 6, who had received injuries, were sent to the hospital; while Nos. 2, 5 and 7 were taken to Maharbavri Police Station. S. Syed Pain Shah had a big cut on the head, and Rahimatulli had weals on the back; they were also sent to hospital. The first accused was sent for and arrested. The police made inquiries during the night and in consequence of statements made by Syed Shah and other witness, Superintendent Flanagan and the witness went to the Doctor Street, Cooper Street, Pakmodia Street and Dhabu Street on the following day and arrested the remaining accused. Correcting himself the witness said wherever he mentioned Doctor Steeet, he meant Dhabu Street. During the last Moharrum the relations between Borahs and Sunni Mahomedans were strained.

Alibhai Tajbhai, the first accused, denied all knowledge about the affair. He was not there. It was a false and convicted case.

Nurbhai Jafferji, the second accused, said he did not take any part in the disturbance. He was in his house at the time. Stones were thrown as his house and panes of glass were broken. He complained to Inspector Lewis and the Deputy Commissioner about this. The former told him to go to the police station.

The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh accused put in written statements. They said they had been assembled by Syed Pain Shah, Rahimtoola and Abdul Latiff. They did not strike anybody.

The case was again adjourned.

PERSONATING A DOCTOR.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Gerard charged Ravishanker C. Oza, a Gujerati Brahman, with personating a doctor of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and thereby inducing one Damji Hirji to pay him Rs. 2-2-0 as fees.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused one afternoon saw a horse belonging to one Damji Hirji laming. He went with the coachman to Damji's house and treated the animal for which he received Rs. 2-6-0. The next day he went to see the horse again and seeing the horse harnessed again created a disturbance. He said he belonged to the S.P.C.A., and insisted on the horse being removed to the Veterinary Hospital. The police were sent for, when it was ascertained that the accused did not belong to the S.P.C.A., nor he was a Veterinary Surgeon.

The accused denied the charge and said seeing the horse laming he took pity on the animal and paid Rs. 2-2-0 to Dr. Peterson from whom he purchased necessary medicines and for which he produced a receipt.

His worship in disposing of the case observed that the offence was a very serious one but the Police Surgeon had certified that the accused was labouring under hallucination about cruelty to animals. Taking into consideration this fact, and also the fact that he belonged to a very respectable family of Junagadh and that he would leave Bombay, his worship ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

THE NASIK TRIAL.

New Date for Hearing.

We understand that the Nasik murder trial has been fixed for Monday, the 7th of March next. There is a likelihood of the case being prolonged for a number of days as there are about sixty witnesses.

Under a Police escort the first batch of prisoners, to be tried before a special tribunal of the High Court next week in connection with the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, were brought to Bombay yesterday morning.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The appointment was at the Jackal Club yesterday when a field of about forty gathered on the flats below the Club. The air was hot and muggy due, no doubt, to the cloudiness of the sky, but a heavy dew gave hopes to there being a good morning's sport ahead. Hounds moved off earlier than usual from the meet and a few of the tarrying sportsmen who had come out by train had to gallop to reach the scene of operations. Chuckla was the first neighbourhood to be visited but the woods proved empty and hounds were hurried forward to the Mango Tope where at the far end they owned to the presence of a jackal. Although the woods were ringing wet scent proved catchy, there being probably too much moisture there, for hounds ran more confidently in the open. Working their way, down through the trees on the western side of the tope, the pack followed the line out into the palm woods and on to the end spur of Marole hill in a wide sweep. Here they were at fault, their circling quarry having evidently been well ahead of them. Slowly they puzzled out his direction back into the Mango Tope again by Stacey's Tank where they must have got up near to him and were off with a fine chorus of music over the hill again as if towards the Railway. Again this customer took the turning to the right and swung round into the palm tree grass lands on to the Marole Hill. Hounds running strongly here hustled the fugitive down the hill into the valley and gave the field a nice gallop across to old Marole village where unfortunately the jackal was headed round right-handed by the villagers and made a bolt across the Grange bunds into the mango tope once again where he was able to shake off his pursuers in the thick undergrowth.

It was a great pity that hounds should have picked up such a twisting customer and this was no doubt the rascal who some weeks ago defeated them in a similar way. As the morning had grown very close the pack was then taken back to the kennels. The next meet will be at the popular rendezvous at Sahar Hill, and sportsmen coming out by train are reminded that hounds will probably move off earlier than would owing to warmer weather.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	L Wind H'cap. M. S.	M Wind H'dicap. M. S.	F Wind H'cap. M. S.
Sapphire	R.H.H. Hopkins & Maj. Muter	RE. 12 16	8 55	7 46
Turquoise	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston	21 37	13 9	9 39
Melody	J.B.K. Macbeth	17 45	15 30	17 30
Eileen IV	J. F. Watson	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course:—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel to starboard, thence North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. = 11·55 miles. Time-limit 6-45.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	0 55	Officers Gloucestershire Regt
Erin	Scr.	Col. H. Mead.
Peewit	6 25	Duncan Fraser.

Course.—Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Port, thence to P and O Buoy to port, thence to North Karanja Buoy to starboard, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to port, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. = 11·05 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	1 16	B. Thomas.
Maud	1 54	Officers R. E.
Mavourneen	3 48	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	Scr	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	3 14	C. N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	3 10	R. Walker.
Sitara	9 30	J. M. Needham.
Marie Louise	10 08	K. Maclver.
Weewin	1 54	Mudge and Hopcraft.

Course: Committee Vessel to P & O Buoy to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence South Troopship Buoy to port, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel. = 7·64 miles—Time-limit —6-45 p.m.

RACQUETS.

The final of the Markers' singles (Jamsetji of Bombay and Padamji of Poona) will be played to-morrow, Sunday, at 3-30 p. m. and if possible, a Markers' Exhibition foursome will be played afterwards.

BOMBAY RACES.

10th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The Dealers Selling Plate, (Divided) Distance 5 furlongs, 3 p.m.
2nd " The Dealers Selling Plate, (Divided) Distance 5 furlongs, 3-30 p.m.
3rd " The Karjat Plate, Distance 5 furlongs 4 p.m.
4th " The Arab Dealers Consolation Plate, Distance about 7 furlongs, 4-30 p.m.
5th " The Subsaltion Plate, Distance 1 mile 5 p.m
6th " The Cahan Plate, Distance about 1 1-2 miles à-25 p.m.
7th " The Kempton Park Plate, Distance 6 furlongs 5-55 p.m.
8th " The Tannah Plate, Distance 6 furlongs 6-25 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba ... ... 2-25 p.m.
Church Gate ... ... 2-30 p.m.
Grant Road ... ... 2-40 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ... 2-44 p.m.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	5	4	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	5
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	13	12	93
Thisday last year	22	19	101

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
February 24th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	155	63	5
B	298	286	58
C	177	105	7
D	135	45	0
E	190	95	12
F	74	13	3
G	79	14	2
Total	1,108	611	77
Total killed to date rats			1,719

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Himalaya," Feb. 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander W. Hayward, which arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, with the English Mails of the 4th February, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Keith, Mr W C and Mrs
Kyle, Miss W
Tofts, Mr C F
Holmes, Mr G N K
Hall, Mr C N
Batchelar, Mr E
MacMillan, Mr D A
Celia, Miss M
Strong, Lt R G
Wickham, Mrs M R & Miss
O'Sullivan, Miss A and Miss R
George, Mr. Mrs E, child and infant
Wilson, Miss L
Guise, Major H
Hilson, Mr G R
Taylor, Miss M
Thomas, Mr S R
Ramsay, Mr C A
Douglas, Maj Genl C B
Pelley, Mr Geo
White, Mr F S
Woodruffe, Mr J
Weaks, Mr C E and Mrs
Fitzpatrick, Miss
Simmonds, Miss
Spencer, Mrs D and Miss
Ward, Major G L S
Spiers, Mr A
Spiers, Mr F

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Brazier, Miss V, Mr, Mrs and 2 children

FROM MARSEILLES.

Buchanan, Col W J & Mrs
McDonald, Major H
Forbes, Mr
Cowin, Capt D H F
Askwith, Major
Nicholls, Ven Archdeacon
Dimas, Major A R
Warton, Miss C M
Newcombe, Mr L
Chesney, Mr C C and Mrs
Manson, Mr J
Warren, Mrs
Ward, Mr L B
Paul, Mr M J
Turner, Mrs L
Carruthers, Miss N
Callender, Mr J O
Balfour, R N Comdr & Mrs
Smith, Major F N
Cambiat, Mr J T
Cameron, Mr W T and Mrs
Hunter, Mr
Rawcliffem, Mr J L and Mrs
Bushill, Mr W
Ross, Miss D M
Quantin, Major H A
Chambers, Mr W A
Ashworth, Miss
Tremearne, Mr H
Dorai-Rajah, Mr D M
Twining, Mrs
Paul, Mrs
Gakden, Mr R and Mrs
Seymour, Miss N
Dumont, Mr
Newcombe, Mr S
Henderson, Mrs and Miss
Weakes, Mrs
Mc Lachlan, Mr T W and Mrs

Garbett, Mr C C and Mrs
Robertson, C S I C I E Mr B
Endersly, Major S H
Arscnieff, Mr B

FROM PORT SAID.

McDougall, Mr A
Majumdar, Mr J B de
Knapp, Mr B K
Vande Vear, Mr A

FOR KARACHI.

Peake, Mr A J
Price, Mrs R L
Furley, Mr H D, infant and ayah
Fayrer, Lt Col G O S
Jeffery, Mrs
Weir, Mr T
Playfair, Mr R W
Sykes, Miss

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Caledonia" Feb. 26.

The P. & O. Co's s.s. "Caledonia," Captain W. Hayward, R. N. R., sails to-day with the following passengers to England, &c :—

Alexander, Mr W
Andreae, Mr C
Anderson, Mr J K
Atkinson, Mr A H
Baddeley, Mrs Paul
Beaver, Mr A R
Beevor, Mrs and maid
Bennett, Mrs F D
Bennett, Miss
Bhasin, Mr S C
Bickell, Mr A
Bickley, R N Lt R C
Bingley, Lt-Col A H
Bourne's, nurse and infant
Boyce, Mrs
Boyce, Mr R B
Brooke, Mrs W J
Brown, Mr and Mrs H P
Bull, Miss E L
Bull, Mrs H M
Caroll, Mr C W A
Casperatz, Mr E P
Challen, Mr and Mrs W B
Corbett, Mr E H
Cowley, Mr F A A
Cragg, Capt and Mrs F W and infant
Craig, Mr W J
Darley Mrs
Davis, Mr and Mrs
DeCruc, Mr and Mrs
Domenichetti Maj C H
Dunscombe Maj M B
Ellis, Mr and Mrs Geo B
Falconer, Mr A
Furnald, Mrs F P
Farels, Mrs B E Miss and maid
Gartside-Tippinge, Capt R N
Gartside-Tippinge, Mrs
Geddes, Capt M R B
Giles, Colonel
Gorman, Mr and Mrs J
Hagen, Mr F
Halstead, Mr and Mrs R L
Hawkes, Miss K F and Miss L
Haynes, Mrs
Henderson Mrs James
Henderson, Miss
Hill, Maj and Mrs F B
Hill, Mr G
Hole, Maj and Mrs H C
Holt, Mr A
Hope, Mr John E
Howell, Mrs two children and maid
Hull, Miss
Imlach, Mrs H
Jones, Capt G S
Jones, Mr J P
Judson, Mr A
Karaka, Mrs
Karaka, Miss
Kellock, Mr C de M
Keuble, Mr T A
King, Capt R G
Kleinjung, Mr W
Leeiar, Mr E F
Launer, Mrs
Laski, Mr N
Lawrence, Mr Lionel
Lewis, Miss
Llewelyn, Mr and Mrs W H C
Lyell, Mr and Mrs G W
Lyell, Mr G D
MacCarthy, Mrs A H C
Machado, H E General J J
Marsh, Capt R H
Marshall, Mr J H, child and infant
Massy, C B. Col H S
Maver, Mr J
McLaughlin, Capt, W P M D
Meares, Mrs and infant
Milford, Mr F E
Mulla, Mr and Mrs D F
Mumford, Mr and Mrs W
Murzi, Mr P R
Nelson, Rev Henry
Nelson, Miss
Newton, Miss A C
Newton, Miss M W
Norton, Capt
Oakes, Mr A W D
Oakshott, Mr
Osler, Mr and Mrs J
Osorio, Mr A L C
Pick, Mr H
Pearse, Mr N
Popham, Capt E L
Phillips, Mr and Mrs G H and infant
Phillips, Mr W H
Potts, Major F
Price, Mr W H
Purser, Mr A W
Robinson, Mr J F
Robinson, Mr T H
Rogers, Mrs C G
Shute, Miss C
Simpson, Mr O
Smith, Miss D L
Spence, Mr L H
Stainforth, Maj and Mrs H G
Stobenson-Moore, Mr and Mrs
Steward, Mr and Mrs R S
Stiven, Miss
St John, Capt and Mrs R S
Sutton, Mr and Mrs F H and child
Swan, Mr Peter
Tanner, Mrs
The Mother, Superior, and Sister Kathleen Honora
Thomas, Mr E
Thomson, Mrs C and child
Tower, Miss
Tracy, Maj and Mrs W M
Tregear, Maj F C
Walker, Miss
Warren, Mr A
Watson, Capt S B
Weir, Mr and Mrs
Whalley, Mr A
Whitechurch, Mr and Mrs L S
Williams, Capt V P B
Woolsey, Mrs

Per s.s. "Ville-de-la-Ciotat," Feb. 25.

Passengers to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Ville-de-la-Ciotat" on 26th instant from V. Dock shed No. 3. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at 9-45 a.m. Native servants and syahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Station at 8·15 a.m. with all their kits.

FOR COLOMBO.

Parker, Mr N T
Fiuke, Mr and Mrs S
Smith, Miss
Torriano, Mrs
Aboobuker, Mr M
Euselie, Sister
Suzanne, Sister
Colombe, Sister
Autainette, Sister
Fegerienne, Sister
Middon, Mr H
Lucas, Mrs
Graydon, Mr N
Calfopoulo, Mr A J

FOR FREMANTLE.—Mr and Mrs Walles

FOR SYDNEY.

Wolf, Mr and Mrs E S and 3 children
Adrienne, Sister
Benoite, Sister
Eugenie, Sister
Marthile, Sister
Marie, Sister
Croule, Sister
Marie Henrie, Sister
Vermersels, Mr and Mrs and 4 children
Gibson, Mrs
Quesnot, Mrs
Dubief, Mrs
Mascras, Mrs
Cursiu, Mr M
Beillan, Mr

FOR NOUMEA.

O'Kelly, Mr and Mrs
Mah en, Mr
Galy, Mr
de Jarnac, Mr and Mrs
Gray, Miss
Marie, Sister
Marron, Mr and Mrs
Reyne, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Jamo, Mrs
Themas, Mrs

FOR HONGKONG—Manghamal Mr H

FOR KOBE—Ogawa, Mrs

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tien, Mr K T
Tien, Mr S M

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Pestonjee, Mr
Desai, Mr and Mrs P B and infant

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PANIERS AND FRILLS.

Amongst the early spring modes for evening gowns, writes a London correspondent, the question of paniers or frills will probably be decided. Some of our best designers originate frocks closely after the 1830 fashion—that is, with fairly deep, closely gathered flounces from the hem of the skirt to a line just under the waist. A bodice for wear with such a skirt becomes naturally short-waisted and pointed, as in the period of frills and crinolines. One hears nothing of the crineline sutery that from time to time is raised. Evening frocks of lace, flounced right to the waist, are finished with narrow tuckers at the rounded—or, rather, oblong—cut decolletage. Such a touch as a high-waisted folded belt of soft satin may be used instead of the pointed corsage with a rounded bodice, and then it should be held by one of the very deep fancy buckles in enamel, which repeats the colour introduced in the sash. Black will be more worn than it has been for some time, and these flounced frocks, carried out in Chantilly, are delightful. Should an all-black frock not be quite satisfactory the Chantilly may easily be mounted on one of the shot-silks, when the prevailing tint of this ought to be introduced in the bodice in the form of ribbon brocaded with tinsel. Black robes, sequined to just above the knees, forming, as it were, a close fitting cuirass of sequins or jet, ending in long points with tassels are very pretty, and the vogue for them has by no means reached its climax. Satin sometimes forms the all-black gown, when trimmings of jet or embridery, with touches of metallic tissue, look very well.

NEW CUT FOR BODICE.

In selecting a bodice it must be borne in mind that there is a complete alteration of cut. No seams are to be found at all in the latest patterns. Even the new season blouses are moulded very closely to the figure, and there is no seam to be discovered, for the shoulders cling as does the Japanese kimono. The new bodice, when short and when trimming is introduced, looks very well, and is not so trying as the plain one for day-wear or the blouse. The latter, when composed, as are the newest, of satin, crepe or the finest of silken-backed cashmere, must outline the form without a crease or wrinkle. They still fasten behind, and the shoulder and sleeves continue the effect of literally moulding the outline of the wearer.

PANIER GOWNS.

Quite different from the frilled frocks are the gowns of which paniers form the salient feature. These are rather close-fitting, and the panier is after the Louis Seize model, sometimes draped, but not quite so fantastically as they were earlier in the season. When the whole overdress forms a panier, cut away in front to display some skirt decoration, a richer and heavier material is frequently employed than that used for the under-dress. Such a trimming as an inset band of embroidery, or a twist of wide ribbon caught in a large bow, may be introduced. A little bodice draped from a point at the waist, kimono-wise, over the shoulder, and forming a draped sleeve, completes such a toilette very well. Embroideries are still with us, and get even more elaborate. Tinsel is freely used either for the purpose of enlivening a material by a few threads woven into the stuff itself, or as applications of close embroidery. Applied velvet, outlined with metallic cord of very fine texture, is in high favour. An effect introduced earlier in the season is much in vogue. This is the colour-scheme worked out by means of one hue laid above another to result in a shot or cloudy effect. Three shades of soft blue produce a wonderfully lovely tone, and the same may be said of any arrangement of several colours. Lace frills on net compose one of the frocks. The seamless bodice has yoke and sleeves of brocade, and black velvet ribbon touches the neck and the sleeves at the elbow. The tunic-gown is of soft silk or mousseline de soie, with a deep hem of satin. The tunic is transparent, and bordered with an inserted band of old lace, which appears again on the bodice. Gathered chiffon forms the chemisette, and a touch of metallic shot-ribbon may be in colour, according to the taste of the wearer. Brown satin and chiffon, with orange and gold ribbon, would be good.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Gastein," Feb. 26.

Passengers to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Gastein", on the 28th inst, from the Victoria Dock No 7. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No 7 on the 26th instant at 10-30 a m sharp. Deck passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 26th instant at 8 a m sharp.

Abdul, Hafiz Mr
Ahrle, Mrs L
Ahrle, Miss E
Birch, Lt C F M
Cambridge, Mr W H
Carnegie, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Cooke, Mr James
Desmier, Mrs C
Ebrahim, Mr
Edler, Mr B
Elkins, Mr F B
Flotiront, Mrs
Gascoigne, Capt and Mrs
Gawthorne, Mr and Mrs H
Giffard, Lt C H
Gutschke, Mrs and child
Hajeebhoy, Mr A M
Hewett, Mr C
Jennings, Capt J G
Lenz, J Mr
Listle, Col and Mrs C E
Master, Mr M M
Peard, Miss C
Ramdhan Dewan Chand Mr
Sanlez, Major and Mrs
Scott, Capt A C
Singh, Mr B N

THE JACKSON FUND.

The following subscriptions have either been received or promised for the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society's Memorial to the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson:—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,617, Mr. B. B. Richards Rs. 10, Dr. M. B. Davar Rs. 10, Mr. B. N. Motivala Rs. 10, Mr. D. S. Captain Rs. 25, Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai Rs. 10, Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Rs. 10, Mr. N. B. Ranade Rs. 10, Mr. N. N. Ayangar Rs. 10, Mr. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S., Rs. 50, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand Rs. 5, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson Rs. 10, Mr. T. W. Lewis Rs. 10, Mr. Nagesh Pandurang Bhide Rs. 10, Rao Bahadur R. Y. Sabnis Rs. 25, and Lt.-Col. C. F. Peters, I.M.S., Rs. 15: Total Rs. 6,837.

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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th February 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	24	4	0 p.m.	7	38
Teheran ...	25	1	55 p.m.	1	4
Suez	25	2	20 p.m	0	40

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kamela without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvas and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borsajoon (11-11-09)

Bhamo route to China right. (20-2-10).

Cable Perim Obock interrupted. (23-2-10).

Saigon Bangkok right. (20-2-10).

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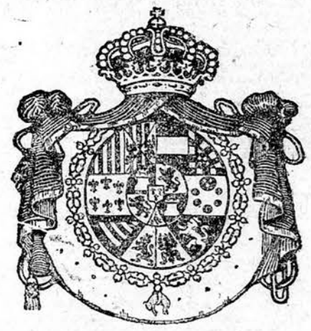

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H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
The Imperial Family of China
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. The Princess Nicholas of Greece

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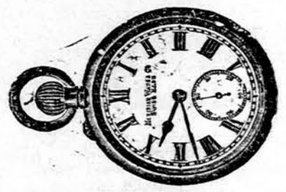

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 26th February 1910

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

WHEN Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented his Financial Statement last year, he made the announcement of a deficit approximating three and three-quarters millions sterling, but he was sanguine not only of making that amount good, but of coming out at the right side this year. He based his estimates on the expectation of a normal monsoon and a revival of trade and declined to increase taxation, preferring to curtail expenditure in case his anticipations were not realised. The occasion, as he described it, was not one for cheery optimism, but for circumspection and economy. With the cordial assistance of the controllers of the great spending departments, he was in a position to budget for a surplus of £230,900 without asking for a rupee of extra taxation, taking no inconsiderable risk for a margin of such narrow dimensions. At yesterday's meeting of the Council, the Finance Minister showed the success which has attended his efforts. Sir Fleetwood Wilson now asks us to admit his caution was necessary and claims that the end of year, a few weeks hence, will close with a surplus remarkably close to, and slightly in excess of, the small margin of revenue for which he budgetted. Nevertheless more money is required this year and a former source of revenue, namely opium, is certain to fail us. The outcome is considered to necessitate some additional taxation. And so the Indian Finance Minister introduces a Lloyd-George Budget, and to an oration which might comfortably and profitably have been reduced by about one half, he adds the following jerky sentences which are apparently to be regarded as an apology : "I can understand a certain malicious satisfaction in extracting revenue out of multi-millionaires. But this is not a rich country. A large proportion are very poor. No right-minded man can impose taxation on India with a light heart. To me it is a very genuine sorrow to be obliged to do so. I did not sow the storm, but I am reaping the whirlwind." The extra taxation proposed is to produce £1,333,000. And who is to pay it? The multi-millionaires, of whom there are few? The wealthy Bunnia and Bhattia? Every person in the country proportionately to his means? Let us look at it. "The taxation which we propose falls under three heads. The bulk of what we require will be raised by increasing the existing Customs duties on liquors, on tobaccos, on silver and on petroleum. In this way we hope to obtain an additional revenue of £967,000. Certain consequential alterations in the Excise duties upon beer and so-called 'foreign liquor' made in India will bring in a further £33,000. The balance of £133,000 we propose to take by enhancing the Stamp duties on certain instruments."

The Government of India have not come to this decision, without the most anxious consideration we are told. There was no avoiding the deficit ; there was no temporary palliative for it. But who consumes the liquors, the tobaccos ? Does the Mahomedan, the Hindu, the Sikh, the Parsi ? Practically not one of them. The tax will fall upon the British occupant of India, the soldier and the sailor, as well as their officers, the British merchants and the British official and professional man. Wealthy Indians as well as well-to-do Europeans use silver it is true, so that is where the Finance Minister may find his malicious satisfaction in extracting money out of the men who have made a little or are fond of keeping up appearances. The tax on petroleum alone will affect all classes in large centres of trade and more than that, will tend to hamper a growing industry. Why not have taxed dogs and imposed a super-tax on enormous incomes ? Why not have taxed motor-cars and guns and stables, if the idea was to make the rich assist the poor ? Why not have taxed Indian as well as English silver goods ? But to tax the soldiers and the poor Britishers whose only luxuries are their pipe and their glass, this is nothing short of absurd and unjust. "Foreign liquor" made in India or Scotch whisky made in Germany would be legitimate sources of income, but to extract money from the poor white—not even a Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, anxious to retaliate on Mr. Lloyd-George, would dream of such procedure. Why not tax land ? Well, in that case the Government itself being principal landowner would pay its own taxes. The new taxes, whichever way they may be considered, are not equitable. Who paid for the opium which will no longer yield what it has yielded ? Did the people who are now asked to make good the deficiency ? The Temperance man and the anti-tobacconist will rejoice over the new imposition, no doubt, but the men who ought to pay are those who supply the drugs and the nauseous decoctions which will take the place of opium, the foreigner who will put on the market liquor at a less price than the sound, wholesome, beverage can be offered. Why not have put a tax on the mysterious liquids which puzzle the officials who administer the Merchandise Marks Act ?

When the agreement into which His Majesty's Government entered with China on Indians' behalf was announced, says our Finance Minister, it was at once apparent how seriously the Indian revenues were bound to be affected. The wonder is that immediate and careful attention was not devoted to the subject, that some more rational solution of the problem might have been discovered. The Finance Minister is clearly not quite happy about it and makes very lame excuses. He feels that never again "East of Suez" may a man be able to raise a thirst. Listen to him: "So far as our Customs proposals are concerned, we have held fast by the general principle that our tariff is a revenue, and not a protective tariff. But substantial duties on wine, beer, spirits and tobacco are in no way inconsistent with that principle, while they constitute one of the most legitimate forms of taxation in every civilized country. Our proposals regarding liquors are intended to simplify the existing rates, and to raise them by from 30 to 50 per cent. Upon tobacco the present taxation—5 per cent. *ad valorem* on manufactured, and nothing at all on unmanufactured tobacco—is ludicrously inadequate. In 1907-08 over six million pounds of tobacco were imported into India, and all that it paid to Government was £25,000; in England it would have paid forty times as much. What we now propose is a set of rates which, in the case of cigarettes, is represented by Rs. 2 a lb. They may diminish import for a time, but incidentally they may check the rapid growth of the cigarette habit, which is not without its danger to the rising generation in India." The evils of the cigarette habit in India, where every child, of six or seven, smokes its *biri*. We are only going to do what they do in England, says Sir Guy. He might have added "and only wish to tax those people in India who would have to pay English taxes if they were in England." And then comes another admission of his conviction that the new taxation is ridiculous :—"I invite the Council to contrast our situation with the present difficulties which beset the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England ; or the eight millions of extra taxation in France ; or the loan of £4,600,000 with which Prussia hopes to cover its deficit next year ; or the still heavier loans to have been forced upon Germany for the current needs of its administration in these two years." We have no "Dreadroughts" and when they have contrasted the relative situations they will come to the conclusion that no comparison is possible and that it is a thousand pities we have not a House of Lords to resolve "that this House is not justified in giving assent to this Bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." We regard the new Budget as the first indication of the introduction of Lloyd-Georgism into India.

AFFAIRS IN TIBET. EASTERN affairs do not constitute the *Daily News*' strong point, and when it attributes the rupture between China and Tibet to Colonel Younghusband's mission, it is guilty of grave inaccuracy. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of 1890 and 1893, Yatung, in the Chumbi Valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. It became necessary in 1903 to send a British mission under Colonel Younghusband to enforce the observance of those Conventions. When Lhasa was reached Tibet agreed to establish markets at Gyantse and Gartok as well as at Yatung, and Tibet also agreed not to cede, sell, lease or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign Power without the consent of Great Britain and not to allow any foreign Power to intervene in Tibetan affairs or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, both parties agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet, the suzeranity of China and to treat with Tibet only through China. Whether China tries to make her authority as real as her responsibility is no affair of ours. Tibet has always owned allegiance to China and if China finds reason to assert authority it is not for us to interfere. We only recognise Tibet as a dependency of the Celestial Empire. We are to find a refuge for the Dalai Lama as we would for any other fugitive, but he is as well aware as we are, that it is impossible for us to offer effective help or tangible sympathy. No doubt we shall act as mediators if desired to, but beyond that we have no right either to interfere or to protest against the action of the Chinese. We had cause to complain of Tibet's persistent disregard of Treaty obligations and contemptuous retort to our extreme patience. China may have equal cause for action. During the Younghusband Expedition the Dalai Lama took to flight and his journey hither now shows, if anything, that he realises that the interests of friendship of the Indian Government, as Lord Curzon put it, are "entirely compatible with the confirmed independance and autonomy of Tibet so far as these may be said at present to exist. Beyond the fact that the Dalai Lama has left Lhasa, stating that he was proceeding to India to consult the British Government to which he looks for protection—for personal protection we take it—no information has yet reached the Government of India. But beyond affording him shelter we cannot be expected to take any steps towards the pacification of the country or curbing the activities of the Chinese. In the words of Lord Morley, "strict neutrality will continue to be observed, but the Lama will be received with the courtesy and respect due to a ruler of high spiritual authority and veneration to millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects." The Government are communicating with China with reference to the unexpected situation, added the Secretary of State, but China is not likely to be greatly influenced by us in the policy she has marked out for herself. By an agreement between Great Britain and China, signed in Pekin in 1906, we undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet and there is an end of our obligations towards China. Whether the Dalai Lama's resort to India will meet with the approval of his countrymen is doubtful. His flight to Mongolia on the approach of the British was condemned as cowardly. He was described as an ambitious intriguer, who brought misfortune upon his country, whereas he should have been the first to protest it. He has exercised less influence, even among the Lamas, since his return and his temporal powers have been curtailed. China will resent his appeal to the British Government, for her statesmen recognise that so long as he is in their power they can keep the Mongols in check, while in other circumstances the Dalai Lama could stir them to insurrection against China.

TRUSTS IN CANADA. CANADA has been wise in taking steps to fight the effects of combines and trusts before they have become too powerful. The lesson was learned from the United States and the promise of the Laurier Government made last year has resulted in the introduction of "an Act to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers which may unduly enhance prices or restrict competition to the detriment of the consumers:" Whether the Act will accomplish its object it is hard to foresee, but its principle is simple. If six men are convinced that a "combine" exists to the detriment of the public, they may bring the matter before a High Court Judge, and if they manage to make out even a *prima facie* case, the Judge, whose power of discretion is little more than that of a grand jury, must issue an order upon the Minister of Labour for an investigation. The Minister in his turn calls upon the complainants to nominate a representative, and the alleged "combine" to nominate another. The two representatives nominate a third from the judicial body, and the Board of Investigation is complete. The Board has power to call witnesses, investigate books, and do all that a Court of Record may do. It finally draws up a report on the case and sends it to to the Minister of Labour, who may order it to be published in the Canadian *Gazette* and, if so desired, in the newspapers as well. It is clear that there will be very great antipathy to the exposure of business details which the enquiry would involve and the Act is expected to act more as a deterrent than anything else, but it has its penal clauses, and if a company continues its misdeeds after its condemnation the Act imposes a fine of £200 a day after the expiration of ten days from the publication of the Board of Investigation's report. The law is aimed against unfair use of combination rather than against combination itself, for it is recognised that in many cases combination is good. A special feature of the operation of the Act is the small amount of litigation it will entail. The enquiry by the first Judge will be short and when once an order has been passed by him the whole of the expense will be borne by the Department of Labour, and since the Board of Enquiry may sit where it likes, the difficulty of holding the enquiry away from the sources of information will be done away with. The operation of the Act will be followed with the keenest interest, for it is the most practical step which has yet been taken in the anti-trust campaign.

CAPTAIN KEIGHLEY, Commandant Viceroy's Bodyguard, has gone to Kasauli for a course of Pasteur treatment.

RAILWAY earnings till the 12th February now exceed the record figures for 1907-8 by eleven and a half lakhs and better than those of 1908-9 by Rs. 2,22,24,000.

PANDIT HARIKISHEN KAUL, Deputy Commissioner Mozaffargarh, will be in charge of the forthcoming census in the Punjab.

MR. JUSTICE KENSINGTON of the Punjab Chief Court is obtaining an extension of leave till the vacation and will not now return to the Punjab till October next.

THE portrait of Sir Denzil Ibbetson, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has arrived in Lahore and will probably be placed shortly in the Lawrence Hall.

FOUR educated Turks from Constantinople, engaged by the Amir to teach in the Habibia College, left Peshawar for Kabul on the 17th instant.

IT is reported that the Amir has decided to station two regiments of regular infantry at Dakka and that estimates for the new barracks are being prepared.

THE prize distribution meeting of the Dacca Madrasa was held on Thursday evening under the presidency of the Hon'ble Nathan. Mrs. Archbould gave away the prizes consisting of medals and books to deserving boys.

A STATEMENT has been published to the effect that the Lahore Exhibition has proved financially successful and that the Committee will be able to repay from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 of the guarantee fund provided by Government. This statement is somewhat premature, It may be taken for granted that the Exhibition will pay its way, but accounts have not yet been adjusted, and it is by no means certain that it will be possible to repay the guarantee money.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

"Crisis" many seem a strong word to apply to the situation which exists in the political world at Home, but I think it is justified by the change in the atmosphere caused by Mr. Keir-Hardie's speeches at the Labour Conference and Mr. John Redmond's remarks in Dublin last night. The talk about a "Government majority of 120" seems slightly daring to say the least after the pronouncements of Mr. Keir-Hardie and Mr. John Redmond as representing the Labour and Irish parties. An understanding may be arrived at before the new Parliament meets for business, but for the moment it looks as if unless the Opposition, for reasons of its own, has no desire for another fight just yet, that a fresh general election may be upon us before many months are over. If Mr. Asquith should find he cannot carry on the Government and if this involves—it need not necessarily do so—an immediate appeal to the country, the chances of the Liberals coming back to power are very doubtful, especially if by judicious concessions the opposition of the North to Tariff Reform can some how be overcome. In this connection some stir has been caused by an article in the *World* telling the Unionist party what it ought to do to sweep the constituencies the next time they are appealed to. Here in brief is the recommendation of the "World:"—(1) No bargain with the Nationalists as to Home Rule. (2) House of Lords Reform of a "most drastic kind." "Not a single peer should hold his seat by virtue of hereditary right." "Power must come through merit, not through birth." (3) The proposed Tariff Reform food duties should be dropped. "A preference on tobacco, tea, coffee, and cocoa would prove to our overseas dominions that our full scheme of inter-Imperial trade was only postponed and not abandoned, and Tariff Reform would be started, which is the main thing." If the programme above suggested be adopted, it may not do all that the world believes, but it would, I am sure, be the means of causing a great many secessions from the Liberal party.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS ACT.

Naturally the thoughts of every body at Home are preoccupied with the strange position of our domestic politics. Nevertheless the measures which the Government of India have deemed it necessary to take to keep seditiously inclined editors in order have attracted a great deal of attention and the Bill which Sir Herbert Risley piloted through the Viceregal Legislative Council has formed the text of more leading articles than is usual with Indian questions however important they may be. A short Press:—summary of the opinions of the London The "Daily Chronicle" pertinently recalls these words of Lord Morley:—"You may put picric acid in the ink and pen just as much as in any steel bomb. The "Daily Express" gives by anticipation an answer to a point, which we are informed, was made by the Maharaja of Burdwan in the debate of last Tuesday. Educated minds were His Highness seems to have said, perplexed by the fact that measures were taken against sedition in India when a member of Parliament and a leader of the British Labour Party was allowed to state that the time had come for Crown to go into the melting pot. Says the "Express :"—"The wildest vapourings of Anarchist orators to a London crowd are comparatively harmless. The audience will laugh, jeer, and after a while very probably assault the 'comrades' if they are not restrained by the "capitalist" police. On the other hand, equally foolish words written in a vernacular newspaper and read by young Indians with a rudimentary and half-digested Western education may lead to tragic results. The "Morning Advertiser" goes farther than its contemporaries when it declares that "under present conditions, India is unfit to have a native Press." I have only space to glance at the observations of the provincial Press. To begin with Liverpool, the "Daily Comics" describes the Bill as "very moderate" and says that one's only regret that it was not long ago brought forward. The "Burmingham Gazette" says:—"Long enjoyment of freedom in this country has brought with it a strong feeling of responsibility. Liberty rarely degenerates into licence. But India, as is unfortunately too clear, is at present as little fitted for the responsibilities of a free Press as it is for the responsibilities of representative government." "Interference with the liberty of the Press" remarks the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph," always wears an ugly look to Englishmen; but it is useless to judge the problems of one country by the experience of another, and the mere fact that freedom-loving Englishmen find it necessary to place restrictions on the Vernacular newspapers of India is prima facie evidence that the restrictions are urgently called for. The "Badford Observer" or as it is now called the "Yorkshire Daily Observer" is more crtical, remarking that if matters are as bad as Sir H. Risley represents them, something more will have to be done than the mere suppression of seditionary sheets." Another Bradford paper, the "Daily Telegraph" regards the new law as a painful necessity, but one no longer to be avoided if the hateful incitements to murder and outrage are to be suppressed. In short, its considered the Indian Government lacks no justification for its new measures. The Continental Bristol "Times and Mirror" says—"No Indian Government worthy of one name could tolerate a press that deliberately makes the Government 'odious in the sight of the Indian people' by playing on their worst prejudices and superstitions and prompting excitable youths to murderous crime."

The leading Liberal paper in the same city, the "Western Daily Press," is equally emphatic in it approval:—To believe in the liberty of the Press in part of the creed of every Liberal, and the repression of journals for political opinions is as odious in India as in Russia. But theories of government are for normal conditions, and when it is clear beyond proof that the liberty of the Vernacular Press is employed to incite to rebellion with assassination as its method, then it is pedantry of the silliest kind to object to the most effective way of stopping an evil that has been responsible already for the loss of many valuable lives, and for the sacrifice of the prospects of the many lads whose heads have been turned by the influence of seditions writing. The only adverse comment to be made on the introduction of the repressive Press Law in India is that it is a pity it was not done earlier." The "Glasgow Evening Citizen" seems to attribute the delay in dealing with the evil to fear of the doctrinaires in the House of Commons and there may be something in that. The "Irish Times" remarks:—Great Britain showed at the recent election what it thought of the "friends of India." The chief spokesmen of that mischievous little group have disappeared from the House of Commons. The survivors have probably realised that the country is in no mood to accept apologies for the present campaign of murder and intimidation in certain parts of India. Lord Morley and Lord Minto, by taking the British public into their confidence, have dissipated a great deal of ignorant sentimentality. It it now generally recognised that the Indian Government is fighting not to suppress any legitimate aspirations of the various Indian races, but to put down a black and vile conspiracy against the peace of India and the very existence of our Eastern Empire. No fair-minded European will misunderstand the repressive powers with which the Indian Government has been compelled to arm itself against a most dangerous campaign of outrage. The Government will now be furnished with a weapon for undoing the deplorable results of its own indifference in the past. Upon the use which it makes of that weapon depends, we believe, the stability, perhaps the very existence, of our rule in India. Lord Minto's communication to the legislative body in Calcutta as to the release of the deportees caused as much surprise here as it seems to have done in India and more surprise than it would have created if this step had been taken at any time. The average individual is slightly perplexed by the conjunction of the liberalism of these men with the passing of so stringent a measure as the Press Bill. But some who in Indian politics are noted for their moderation are the more inclined to think Lord Minto has acted wisely in releasing the deportees because they think he acted unwisely in sending them to prisons. The view of the people to whom I allude is that persons dealt, with under the deportation regulations ought except in very rare cases, to be detained in forts not in gaols. We may be thankful that the Labour Conference at New York has passed off without any embarrassing resolution respecting India having been brought forward, although Mr. Keir Hardie has been the chairman. Such a display of self-suppression and good sense on his part is quite novel and as acceptable as it is exceptional

"THE TIMES" AND THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Mr. Valentine Chirol, the well-known authority on contemporary European International politics, especially those of the great Western Powers, the European Pentarchy—England, Russia, Austria, France and Germany—(the "European Pentranchy" of Menzell) is one of the passengers who will arrive with present mails in Bombay, the object of his visit being to inquire into the way in which the new reforms are working out the desired salvation of the situation in India and into the general condition of the country so far as he is able to do so in the allotted time. Mr. Chirol is not only an expert in international politics and particularly those of the East, which are likely in the future to figure more and more in the world-policy of the West, but has travelled in Anterior Asia, Persia and Japan; his works, "Twixt Greek and Turk" and "The Far Eastern Question" and "The Middle Eastern Question," being standard handbooks among diplomatists. It is indeed his thorough knowledge of almost all the countries and all the courts within the sphere of the diplomatic activities of the Foreign Offices of Europe and Japan added to his German and French education and professional training in our own Foreign Office together with his ability, sagacity and tact that have given him his unique position among those who have any responsible connection with the subject to which he has devoted his energies. He is now going to India on behalf of the "Times," on the staff of which he holds the important post of Director of the Foreign Department, which not altogether logically, includes India. Mr Chirol has been in India six or seven times before on short tours or "en route" between the United Kingdom and the Far East, but it is on a special mission and not "by the way" that he revists India and his studies there of the interesting questions that are being raised in certain quarters and among sections of the people are sure to bear fruit and be equally acceptable in India and at home. I should not be very much surprised if what strikes him most is the want of circumspection and foresight of the younger generation of Indian politicians in maintaining their attitude of expectant neutrality between the Raj, to which they owe everything, and the Extremists, whose violence can only lead their own discomfiture and the temporary stay of prosperity and progress (progress absolutely dependent on prosperity) in India. Their want of circumspection to which I have alluded, seems to be equally marked in ignoring the impotence of India in the international relations of the world if left to fight out their own battles in it. The native reply made to this representation by one of their leaders when here some few years ago, was:—"Oh ! we all mean that you should defend India with your army and navy, but leave us practically to administer the country internally," to which one of your own Bombay ducks retorted "you mean that we should hold the cow's horns while you draw all the milk" ! It is owing to the crude way in which these amateurs in politics appear to be manipulating the position they have themselves created in India—or rather among themselves—that one is almost inclined to dispair of the prospect of anything like the sort of Home Rule for which in the opinion of some of her best friends India in would otherwise offer a fair and hopeful field of at least tentative experiment. We shall all look forward with interest to note how these aspects of the manifestations of the new ethnical life in India strikes so shrewd and practised an observer as Mr. Valentine Chirol, who is, I may say as remarkable for his wide human sympathies and enlightened Liberalism in international politics as for his mastery of its constantly varying circumstances and aye enduring principles. "Can India ever maintain an independent international life" ! That is the problem Indians with any claims to statemanship should steadfastly face in every reform for which they agitate.

(Concluded on page 9.)

IT will probably interest those of our readers who are interested in rubber to learn that a sale agency of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was opened at Seremban, the capital of Negri-Sembilan, Federated Malay States on the 14th instant.

IT now been settled that the date of the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council will be on Saturday, March 12. It is proposed to introduce at the next Punjab Legislative Council a Bill, making a small amendment in the Companies Act so as to facilitate arbitration in commercial cases at Delhi and elsewhere.

HIS EXCELLENCY General Joaquim Jose Machado, Ex-Governor-General of Goa, who has been visiting India after completing a most important mission in China, is to leave Bombay by the s. s. "Caledonia" to-day for Portugal. A farewell demonstration will be given him by members of the Portuguese Community at the Ballard Pier at 10-30 a. m.

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

The Fiscal Amendment Rejected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Lord Rosebery will move on the 14th March that the House of Lords go into Committee to consider the reform of its organisation so as to constitute a strong and efficient second Chamber.

Replying to a question by Mr. O'Grady, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu, said that the heads of the present Press Act were submitted to Lord Morley and approved by him before the introduction of the measure.

Replying to a deputation, submitting the resolutions of the recent Labour Congress, Mr. Asquith said that they generally resembled the Liberal programme. There was perfect unity between the Liberals and the Labour Party except on a few points.

Mr. Asquith, replying to Sir J. Dalziel and Mr. Redmond, said that Colonel Seely in his speech at Ilkeston, emphasised that he was expressing a personal opinion and not speaking on behalf of the Government. Resolutions would be submitted at the earliest moment but the date could not be fixed.

THE FISCAL DEBATE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The fiscal amendment, moved by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was rejected by 285 votes to 254. The Nationalists, O'Brienites and two Radicals abstained from voting. The Labour members supported the Government.

The House was crowded. The Prince of Wales and other distinguished persons were present. Mr. Balfour argued at length that a tariff was the only remedy for unemployment.

Mr. Runciman declared that Tariff Reform would mean endless corruption and would upset our relations with the self-governing colonies.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who was subjected to considerable interruption, hotly defended his election statements with regard to the consumption of blackbread, dog and horseflesh, and of longer hours and lower wages in Germany.

Mr. Bonar Law wound up the debate.

A meeting of fifty Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire Liberal Members of Parliament and a meeting of Scottish Liberals have voted confidence in the Government.

Freeman's Journal writes: "Unless the Government speedily produces and presses the veto proposals, the Nationalists will begin a vigorous opposition which will result in the Government being defeated in a very few days or being placed in humiliating dependence on the Unionists."

The Irishmen in St. George's in East have asked Mr. Wedgwood Benn for a pledge regarding the Lords' veto being taken before Budgat. They will probably not obtain it the Liberals fear this may endanger it.

LONDON, FEBRUAY 25.

The *Morning Post* says that conferences of Unionist Peers up to the present have accepted conclusions differing materially from the proposals of the Rosebery Committee.

LATER.

Conservatives are jubilant over the result of the division on the fiscal amendment contrasting them with 1907-1909. They regard Rosbery's action in regard to the veto and say that the scheme, now being framed represents considerable advance on the proposals of the Rosebery Committee. It will be produced in the Lords, when the Government's plan is published.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Lord Morley Explains.

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

In the House of Lords, in reply to Lord Curzon, Lord Morley made a detailed statement of what little is known with regard to the Chinese advance and the flight of the Dalai Lama. No information, said His Lordship, had reached Calcutta as to how the crisis was precipitated. The only communication from the Dalai Lama, since he left Lhasa, stated that he was proceeding to India to consult the British Government to which he looked for protection.

He added: "The people of Lhasa have been greatly oppressed by the Chinese, mounted infantry having arrived and fired on the Tibetans killing and wounding some." Lord Morley continued:—"A deputation similar to that at Calcutta waited on Sir John Jordan in Peking on the 21st February, but left before the crisis became acute. On arrival at Darjeeling, the Dalai Lama will be invited to occupy Hastings House, Calcutta, pending other arrangements. Strict neutrality will continue to be observed, but he will be received with the courtesy and respect due to a ruler of high spiritual authority and veneration to millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects. We are communicating with China with reference to the unexpected situation. No further information can be communicated with advantage."

LORD KITCHENER IN NEW ZEALAND.

Enthusiastic Reception.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

A Wellington telegram states that Lord Kitchener inspected the troops and defences. He had a great civic reception. He has paid a tribute to the enthusiasm of the New Zealanders for efficient defence.

INDIANS IN THE MALAY STATES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The Master of Elibank, replying to Mr. Wedgwood, said he would ascertain the number of indentured Indians in the rubber plantations in the Malay States and the death-rate. Lord Crewe was giving attention to the subject.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Situation in the Near East.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

A semi-official statement with regard to Baron von Aehrenthal's visit to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, issued in Berlin, says that the two statesmen adhere to a calm view of the situation in Europe and the Near East.

BULGARIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

King Ferdinand and the Tsar.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The Tsar gave a banquet in honour of King Ferdinand last night. Proposing the toast of the Royal visitor, His Majesty congratulated him on the independence of Bulgaria and said he was convinced that Russian and Bulgarian Governments would strengthen the historical bonds between the countries. King Ferdinand, replying, thanked the Tsar for obtaining the recognition of Bulgaria's independence. He was convinced that the two Governments would do their utmost to strengthen the fraternal Slav bonds closely uniting their peoples.

PARIS FLOODS.

The Seine still Rising.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The Seine is still rising. The Eastern districts of Paris are again flooded.

LORD RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW.

Lord Curzon's Resignation Report.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

It is stated in Glasgow, that the reason for the non-delivery of Lord Curzon's rectorial address was that he was called on by the party leaders to take up the reform of the Lords.

LATER.

The announcement that Lord Curzon had resigned the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow was apparently premature. A meeting of students has decided to take a plebiscite as to whether to accept the letter as a reasonable explanation.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

In the Cup replay Queen's Park Rangers beat West Ham by 1 to nil.

NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

Members of the Reception Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 24.

The Hon'ble Pundit Sunderlal has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 25th Indian National Congress to be held at Allahabad during this cold weather. The following eight gentlemen have been elected:—Vice-Chairmen, Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Charan Das, a wealthy Banker; Mahamohopadhya Pandit Adityaram Bharracharji, M.A., the Hon'ble Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Babu Ganga Prasad Varma of Lucknow, Babu Bishan Narayan Dhar, Hafiz Abdul Rahim, the President-elect of the coming Provincial Conference at Benares, and Mr. Durga Charan Banerjee. The Secretaries are Pandit Baldeo Ram Dave, Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan of Sesh, Mr. Sotish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.D., Mr. Tej Bahadur Sipru M.A., LL.D., Mr. Iqar Saran, Mr. Braj Narain Gurtu, Dr. D. R. Ranjitsingh and Mr. Lalit Mohan Banerji.

THE RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, FEBRUARY 25.

This morning when the hearing of the bail petition on behalf of Asu Tosh Das, a Dacca College second year class student, Pratap Chandra Nishi Kanta and Ranjani Kanta Roy of Naraingunj arrested in connection with the Rajendrapur train dacoity case came up before the District Judge. The Public Prosecutor informed the Court that he was instructed not to oppose it, as the accused would be discharged to-day by Mr. Stinton for want of sufficient evidence. The final order of the Magistrate is expected this afternoon.

The Police not having submitted the report no order has been passed to-day by Mr. Stinton about the four accused of the Rajendrapur train dacoity case. Hon. Mr. Newbolt has granted them bail of five thousand each.

RULES enforcing restriction against vessels consigned into ports in Burma with a view to the prevention of importation of plague has been revised, and healthy vessels coming from infected ports will no longer be required to heist a flag or to be inspected by Health Officer except in very special circumstances.

MUSSOORIE MURDER CASE.

Address for the Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

On the sitting of the Court to-day, Mr. Boys, Counsel for the defence, continued his address to the jury. At the outset he dwelt upon the most material fact in the evidence going against his client, that of the fifty-rupees note with which he paid his hotel bill at Mrs. Chapman's hotel in Rajpur. He told that jury that it was quite possible Clapp gave the note to accused to buy some brass wares from Benares as deceased was himself fond of things pleasing to the eye as was proved by his purchase of pictures, etc., from Frost, and was evident from the fact that among things sent to his home after the murder there were a Burmese god and some Lucknow toys and that there was nothing strange in his conduct that he should entrust Allen with the purchase as deceased knew that Allen lived in Benares and had actually bought brass wares for his own use as the evidence of Rev. Hudson went to show. Counsel also urged for the consideration of the jury that, had accused been of a guilty mind, he would have been the last person to cash it at the very first place where he knew that the note would be traced, knowing fully well how he had come by it. He then argued on the statement made by accused about the other pair of men's combination found in Clapp's room which the prisoner had said was left behind for clean washing. Afterwards he took up Taylor's and Buchkee Mulls evidence and tried to discredit it. He then told the jury of the instrument which Allen should be supposed to have had with him on or about the day of murder and it had been proved in cross-examination of Sergeant Wood who detained and searched accused's belongings at Dehra Dun, that he had only a cane which slipped out of the tonga and got broken on the way and that the prosecution had not been able to prove by any of its witnesses that he had any weapon at all. Counsel went on and said that it was simply surprising that a man of Allen's conduct who had not committed a single offence during his whole period of service beyond a slight one at the very beginning should suddenly make himself capable of committing so ghastly a deed. He cautioned the jury against their arriving at any conclusion from circumstantial evidence simply because some facts could be stitched together against accused unless they are morally convinced of his guilt. He concluded his address by telling the jury that His Lordship would give his own opinion in the case unlike in England, but they must bear in mind that their duty was to do justice.

Then began the address of Mr. Ryves, Counsel for the Crown lasting about an hour and a half. He said that Clapp had a large amount of money with him on the day of murder and the only motive for the misdeed was robbery. He said that this foul deed had been done by a man who had an insight into Clapp's affairs and familiar with the room where the murder took place and that there could be little doubt that Allen was that man. Is it conceivable, Counsel said, that a man of Clapp's disposition who was very thrifty and economical in his habit would like to spend Rupees fifty on brass wares? Prisoner, he said, had been arranging his plans with great calculation and in order to disarm all suspicion he took the precaution of sending away his luggage, made a pretence of going down, but actually came back and was seen in the night in Clapp's room. Accused was very hard up as shown by evidence of both Taylor and Bachkee Mull. When he got leave in June and was going up to Mussoorie he travelled in the inter-class during the hottest part of the year, but when coming down in September when it was comparatively cooler, he was travelling second class. Accused after perpetrating this foul deed acted with great coolness as he was sure of getting away before detection, being quite familiar with the place. He washed his hands in the dressing-room basin before he emptied the contents outside where they might have been washed away by the rains and the jharan found in the dressing-room must have been used by accused to wipe his hands. It is inconceivable, Counsel said, that a man should travel in August wearing a pair of heavy and warm combinations. Accused said he had purchased them from Clapp, but Counsel suggested that deceased should not certainly like to part with them when he knew that he would require them during the cold months in Mussoorie. The suggestion of the Crown was that accused must have undressed himself and in committing the foul deed he must have been armed with a sharp instrument, his underwear had been besmeared with blood and accused after washing his hands put on the combinations. Another pair similar to the one which accused was wearing being found in a chest of drawers in Clapp's room both the pairs of combinations bore Clopp's name. Counsel said that accused then must have made away with his underwear and the instrument as he had done with the biscuit tin given to him by Mrs. Ling. After Ryves had finished the Court rose for the day.

The Judges summing up comes off to-morrow and it is expected that the case will come to an end by the afternoon.

"FACING THE MUSIC."

When a good theatrical entertainment takes place in Bombay, we are only too willing to give it a hearty welcome and for this reason we have genuine pleasure in announcing that "Facing the Music" which first played on Thursday night will not only be played again on Monday night as arranged, but will be given an extra programme in aid of charity on Wednesday night. The play itself is capital and the acting thereof is excellent and we are sure that there will be many who want to see the programme in the middle of the week, for not only are there those who have not been able to arrange seats on the first two days, but there are others who may have held back and tried to book seats at Messrs. Rose and Co. only to find themselves too late. To those the lesson has been taught, to others it is obvious.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

During the week ending the 19th February, the mortality from plague rose from 15,286 to 18,292. The provincial figures were:—United Provinces, 7,420; the Punjab, 3,762; Bengal, 1,966; Central Provinces, 1,693; Rajputana, 2,471; Bombay Presidency, 1,116; Burma, 395; Central India, 52; Mysore State, 47; Hyderabad, 47; Madras, 20; Calcutta, 21; and Kashmir, 3.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay, held on Tuesday, 22nd instant, the Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes, announced that having had offers of employment in London, which, for private reasons he felt his duty to accept, he would to his very great regret have shortly to vacate the office of Chairman of the Port Trust.

THE INDIAN DIVORCE ACT.

Memorial to the Viceroy.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India by the South Indian Missionary Association in which they pray that the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (IV of 1869) may be declared to be applicable to the marriages of Christian converts though solemnized in accordance with non-Christian rites before conversion, provided that the cause of divorce has arisen subsequent to conversion:—

The humble memorial of the members of the South Indian Missionary Association, comprising missionaries from nearly all the missionary bodies working in South India, most respectfully presents the following facts in regard to the working, in the Madras Presidency, of the Indian Divorce Act of 1869, with the request that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to take some action with a view to remedying the defects.

The Indian Divorce Act, Act IV of 1869, has been held by the High Court of Madras, in the case of Thapita Peter versus Thapita Lakshmi (Indian Law Reports, XVII Madras, 235) not to apply to cases in which the marriage of the converts was performed under Hindu rites before the parties became Christians.

On the other hand the High Court of Calcutta, in the case of Gobaidhan Dass versus Jasadamoni Dassi (Indian Law Reports, XVIII, 252), has held that the Indian Divorce Act does apply to such marriages though solemnised before conversion according to Hindu rites. The converts to Christianity in the Madras Presidency, where the case of Thapita Peter versus Thapita Lakshmi is the law, find themselves under a serious grievance, in that it is impossible to get a divorce from an unfaithful spouse if their marriage was performed under non-Christian rites before they became Christians.

In South India, in connection with what are called "mass movements" to Christianity, hundred of people embrace Christianity who were married as Hindus before conversion. Consequently the number of marriages to which the Divorce Act cannot be applied is very large, with the result that the inability to be released from an unfaithful partner becomes a great evil affecting the moral tone of the whole Christian community. Cases are constantly coming to the notice of the missionaries of a man whose wife has abandoned him, joined herself to another man and is living in the same community, and yet it is impossible for the man to get a divorce from the woman or marry again. The tendency then of the Act, as thus interpreted, is to produce a celibate class which is something absolutely foreign to the thought of the oriental, who, though a Christian convert is an oriental still, and finds the fact that he can neither be divorced nor marry again, a well nigh intolerable hardship. Converts from the uneducated classes of the people, with little thought of the sanctity of marriage, and with the pernicious example before them of others who put away one woman and take another on a mere whim or caprice, cannot be expected to submit to years of celibate life. The result is that many, finding it impossible to be legally separated from an unfaithful spouse, and finding themselves bound by restrictions immeasurably more severe than those of any other native community, wait for a certain time, and then take to themselves another partner, without going through any form of marriage, either Christian or Hindu. Ecclesiastical discipline has been proved to be powerless to stop the resulting evil, which is fast becoming a serious menace to the morality of the young Christian community.

The evils mentioned above will be removed if the Government of India will declare that the Indian Divorce Act applies to the marriages of Christian converts, though solemnised before conversion by non-Christian rites, provided the cause of divorce arose after conversion. Some such conditional phrase as "provided the cause of divorce arose after conversion" is necessary, lest some hardship be inflicted on parties who have been properly married under Hindu Law. For example, in the case of a Hindu with two wives embracing Christianity, if the Indian Divorce Act applies unconditionally to these Hindu marriages, the first wife would be entitled to sue for a divorce, on the ground that after her marriage her husband had married another woman. This would have the effect of asking for a declaration that the second marriage was bigamous and therefore null and void, though under Hindu Law it was a valid marriage and even a sacrament. But if some such condition or proviso be added to the declaration, the Hindu marriage could not be affected, and the resulting question of bigamy would be dealt with by the ecclesiastical authorities. On the other hand, if one of the partners to a marriage performed before conversion contracts another marriage, commits adultery or otherwise breaks the provisions of the Act after conversion, there will be a remedy for the injured spouse if the petition of this memorial is granted.

Your memorialists therefore humbly ask for an Act declaring that the Divorce Act of 1869 applies to the marriages of Christian converts though solemnised by non-Christian rites before conversion, provided the causes for divorce have arisen subsequent to conversion.

As the proposed legislation, if undertaken, would affect non-Christian marriages, the Government of India consider it desirable to ascertain, as far as possible, all reasonable objections which might be urged against it by persons of other religions. All persons and bodies who have any criticisms to offer on the legislation proposed by the South Indian Missionary Association are requested to forward their representations to the Secretary to Government, Ecclesiastical Department, by the 1st May 1910.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 12th March at 12 noon:—

I.—Questions asked by Hon'ble Members:—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No 1921, dated the 9th August 1909—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Law to provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 486, dated the 1st February 1910, paragraph 1—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Repealing and Amending Law, 1909.

III.—Explanation of the revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1910-1911.

IV.—Bills and orders of the day:—

1. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—First Reading.

2. A Bill further to amend Bombay Act No. V of 1862 (an Act for the preservation of the Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures)—First Reading.

3. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices' Act and the Matadars Act, 1887—First Reading.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce held this evening, Mr. Graham, President, asked Government to keep an open mind upon the Factory Bill and dealt with the questions relating to revisions of Companies and Registration of Partnerships. He alluded to the Budgets and welcomed the announcement regarding the Gold Standard Reserve. Mr. Shorrock advocated tariff reform.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 25.

Presiding at the prize distribution of the local Mission College to-day, Mr. Justice Johnstone said that there was no objection to students taking lessons in politics under competant professors and he agreed with a local paper which said so, but students must, by no means, mix in party politics or take sides or form opinions on controversial politics.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET.

FRESH TAXATION.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The Legislative Council met this morning, the Viceroy presiding. After various questions have been put and answered, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented the Budget.

The current year closes with a surplus of £270,000 being £39,000 better than the estimate. Railway receipts are backward but are rapidly improving, Excise, Customs and the Post Office are below expectation, but there is a large saving in Military Expenditure and Public Works. The chief feature of the year was the large opium windfall due to high prices in China. The revenues benefited by about £1,000,000 from this source and the windfall has been largely devoted to restoring depleted balances to a normal scale. Public Works expenditure in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and the Central Provinses, also for paying off promised subsidies to certain local bodies, such as the Rangoon Port Trust. The Budget estimates a surplus of £246,000 for next year, but this is reached by extra taxation. The Stamp Duties are increased on Stock Exchange transactions, probate, Bills of Exchange and issues of shares and debentures. Customs Duties are raised on liquors, substantial rates on imported tobacco, four annas an ounce on silver and 1 1-3 annas a gallon on imported petroleum. The extra revenue from these sources and the corresponding enhancement of the Excise Duties on beer and foreign liquors are expected to produce 170 lakhs. The necessity for increased taxation is ascribed to the anticipated loss of £372,000, the opium revenue and the increased grant of £255,000 to Eastern Bengal on the revision of its setttlement. A Rupee Loan of 1 1-2 crores is intendedifor the next year. The recommendations of the Shaughai Opium Commission are described and accepted. The condition of provincial finance was discussed and a declaration of policy regarding the gold standard reserve announced.

Sir Guy Wilson madea s peech of over an hour's duration, in the course of which he said:—

I may now briefly summarize the finances of the year, so far as the Imperial section of the accounts is concerned. We budgeted for a surplus of £230,900, we now hope to realize a surplus of £269,500. Our revenue has declined by £245,900 but our charges have been reduced by £284,500, the balances of £38,600 representing the improvement in our surplus. Considering the difficulties of the year, I regard this result as distinctly satisfactory. It is possible that some further changes may be necessary before we finally dispose of these estimates at the end of March, for the Council will fully realize that the present statement is—technically at least—a preliminary draft: but I do not anticipate any substantial alterations.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1910-1911.

It is with some reluctance that I leave the narrative of a chequered, but not unsuccessful year, to take up a less agreeable task. The new financial year which will begin five weeks hence, gives promise of opening under favourable auspices, with good harvests, active markets, expanding trade. The heavy remittances of capital from abroad, both in gold and in Council drafts, testify to the prosperity which is expected in the private finances of the country. Do we anticipate an equal buoyancy in its public finances? In many respects I do. We believe that, if the monsoon rains are adequate, the land revenue will be punctually collected, that our Customs receipts will rise, our railways do well, and most of our other heads of revenue show an improvement. But unfortunately I cannot expect a surplus without the help of additional taxation which accordingly it will be my unenviable duty to propose. For this state of affairs there are two plain and adequate reasons. In the first place the reduction of our exports of opium to China will cause a serious fall in our opium revenue. In the second place, we are obliged to abandon to Eastern Bengal and Assam a much larger share of its land revenue than it has hitherto retained for the present resources of the Local Government have proved quite insufficient for the needs of the new province. These two factors dominate the position for 1910-11. Apart from them we should have been able to meet the normal growth of our expenditure from our growing revenues. Though I view with grave anxiety the steady growth of our expenditure, yet I realize that, without a general recasting of our scale of public charges, we cannot extend indefinitely those retrenchments of a temporary and emergent character which have been forced upon us in the last two year's. I should have been prepared therefore to budget for a moderate addition to the current year's charges and to look to the natural improvement of our resources to cover that addition without asking for any extra taxation. But the loss under opium and the needs of Eastern Bengal have made equilibrium impossible, and a permanent strengthening of our resources is inevitable. The best way in which I can explain the situation will be to take the Council through the allotments which we wish to make for expenditure in 1910-11; to examine how far our revenue, in normal conditions and with the existing scale of taxation, would have been sufficient for our charges; to show where, and by how much, it will fall short; and finally to describe the special measures which we consider necessary to equate our resources with our requirements.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure which we have to provide for in 1910-11 is £75,652,500. This is £4,301,800 in excess of our total estimated expenditure in the current year; but £1,101,000 of the difference is due to increase charges which will be met from Provincial resources, so that the Imperial increase which I have to justify is roughly £1,200,000. The Council may take it that out of this sum, £500,000 is required by the commercial departments of Government; and £700,000 by those ordinary administrative services from which we receive no direct monetary return. A further analysis indicates that it will be sufficient to consider the excess as falling under five groups of heads:—Interest, Posts and Telegraphs, Salaries and Expenses of Civil departments, ordinary Civil Works, and Military services. The five groups of services which I have just named are going to cost us almost exactly £1,200,000 more than they have done in 1909-10; the minor variations may safely be neglected.

The interest charges, which form the first of my five groups, are shown under various heads, but in the aggregate they come to nearly £408,000 more than in the current year. The interest on ordinary debt, as I will explain immediately, will hardly be raised at all in India, but there will be an increase of about £270,000 in England. On the small loan which we propose to take in India, our total discount charges (apart from all questions of the rates should be easier than they were this year; and we ought not to have interest to pay on advances to our treasury from the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, as was the case for a few months in 1909-1910; so that on the whole our next rupee loan should not cause a net addition to our interest liabilities in the coming year. But in England the case is different. A full year's interest has to be paid on the sterling loan of 7 1/2 millions which the Secretary of State raised last month and increased payments have to be made to the sinking funds which are now established for meeting the discount on our English loans. I still have to explain £138,000 of the total increased expenditure under Interest. By far the greater part of this is a consequence of the fresh capital which certain of the Companies working State lines will raise and deposit at the India Office until they require it. About half of the balance represents debits against us in India in certain complicated transactions with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, which I need not describe in detail; the remaider stands for our increasing interest liabilities on savings bank deposits, on the new general provident fund, and the like. Practically the whole of the increased charges which I have been describing under this head are a compulsory and inevitable result of the extension of our capital expenditure on productive works.

The second category of increased expenditure is our Post Office and Telegraph charges, where we expect a growth of about £31,000. In the case of the Post Office the growth is small (£24,000) and of normal character: and it is more than covered by increased receipts. The third and fourth categories comprise the additional provision in next year's estimates for ordinary Public Works (roads, buildings, etc.) and for the salaries and expenses of what are known as the Civil Departments. The great bulk of this outlay is met by Local Governments from their own provincial resources; but certain Imperial, and show an increase of about £155,000. For that part of the decennial census, operations which will take place next year, we have provided five lakhs, which is £32,000 more than in the current year. The other individual variations are of comparatively small importance, and the total excess allotted under Civil Departments is £97,000. On ordinary Public Works the increased expenditure will be £58,000, this much being considered necessary in order to allow of the progress of a number of works which had to be postponed in the current year. The fifth category is the Military charges, to which I shall return later and in more detail. The expenditure here is taken at £536,000 more than in the current year. Out of this excess £128,000 goes in the combined naval and military operations which have had to be undertaken to check gun running in the Persian Gulf; and £408,000 are for the general purposes of military efficiency. As I have said, I shall take up this subject again: but I wish to emphasize that what we are providing for military expenditure next year is in reality (apart from the Persian Gulf expenditure) considerably less than we provided in the current year's Budget. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, however, have his cordial co-operation—for which I take this opportunity of thanking him in reducing expenditure at a time when the outlook was causing us serious anxiety the result being, as I have said above, a very welcome reduction in the 1909-1910 allotments. To compare next year's grants with what has actually been spent in the current year is thus deceptive; the temporary curtailment of expenditure now in force could not be a permanent reduction.

REVENUE.

I next proceed to consider our probabe income, and its adequacy to meet our budget of expenditure. Our Imperial requirements for 1910-1911, as I have briefly described them demand a provision of £50,257,800. During the year which is now closing, we expect our Imperial revenue to be £49,326,500. To maintain bare equilibrium therefore, we must be able to count on improving the revenue by close on a million sterling: while we shall have to get considerably more if we are to budget for a reasonable surplus or working balance, such as every prudent Government must insist on. In order to see whether this is practicable, I will now ask the Council to go very briefly through the chief heads of revenue with me and ascertain what increases they will yield. In this examination, we had better leave Land Revenue and Opium to the end, as they will require somewhat careful examination.

From Railways, at the outset, it is apparent that we cannot expect much assistance. The gross receipts of State lines show a remarkably improvement of nearly £1,130,000: but the increase in current expenses is almost equally great. The Railway Board, who are the responsible advisers of the Government in the matter, urge that the economies which we are now enforcing must, in the interest of our railway development, be at least temporarily relaxed, and that advantage should be taken of our increased earnings to push on the more essential renewals and repairs which on several lines have recently been deferred. I have been obliged to accept that view, and I have budgeted for a net improvement of only £38,000 from our railway revenues as a whole. Most of our other main heads however promise better. From Customs, on the existing tariff, we should expect an improvement of £183,000. There is a steady upward movement in imports, which ought to continue, and give us a moderate increase, particularly from liquors, petroleum, piece-goods, metals and manufactured articles generally while in view of the big crops in Burma and Bengal the rice export may reasonably be taken at a figure somewhat higher than was realised in the last good year, 1905-1906. A substantial increase in Excise seems equally certain even if there were no further enhancement in duties. There is invariably a rise after a year of good harvests; and illicit practices are being steadily worn down by the strengthening of the preventive forces in the different provinces. We estimate therefore that our share of the revenue from this source will be, on the present rates of duty some £109,000 better than in the current year. The Posts and Telegraphs, under stimulus of the revival in trade, should give an increase of £96,000. A group of other heads, which are all more or less sensitive to the general condition of the people—Salt Stamps, Income-tax and Mint—will yield as we estimate, an improvement of about £165,000. Irrigation receipts will be diminished by the plentiful rainfall and Interest is taken at a reduced figure as the Secretary of State's loanable balances may not be so high as in the current year. But against these we are able to set a number of miner increases under Forests and a variety of other heads which I need not enumerate. The chief of these is the military receipts, from which we hope for an improvement of £63,000 owing to the new arrangements for clothing larger sales of dairy produce, and other causes.

The net result for all the heads with which I have thus briefly dealt is an anticipated increase of £638,000 in next year's receipts. I come now to our Land Revenue estimate, which is affected by the absence of famine arrears and works out to about 23 lakhs below what we count upon realizing in 1909-1910. The Imperial share of this decrease would, in natural course, be about £105,000; but per contra we should have to set the large improvement that has its origin in the peculiar circumstances of the current year. I refer to the subsidies which our recent Opium receipts have enabled us to make to certain provinces and local bodies, which aggregate about £633,000. These grants being non-recurring their absence from next year's accounts would have absorbed the decrease in arrear collections and raised the Imperial share of the Land Revenue by £528,000 net. Add this to the increase of £638,000 under the other improving heads of revenue, and it is apparent that we should have almost fully covered the increase of £1,200,000 in expenditure. At the risk then of some repetition, I trust I have made abundantly clear that we have not allowed any increase of expenditure which could not have been met from the normal and moderate expansion of our ordinary revenues.

We thus return to the special causes which interfere with that expansion. The first is the necessity for a revision of the provincial settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. How the necessity arose, I will discuss later: for the present all I need mension is the result viz, that we have agreed, with the Secretary of State's approval, to increase the Local Government's share of the revenues which it collects by £255,000 involving an inquivalent recurring loss to Imperial finances. The second and by far the greater of our difficulties is the loss in Opium revenue, which we estimate (net, after certain adjustments) at £872,000 as compared with the present year.

When the agreement into which His Majesty's Government entered with China on our behalf was announced, it was at once apparent how seriously the Indian revenues were bound to be affected. The effects of the curtailment of our opium exports have hitherto been somewhat obscured by the events which I have already described both a year ago and to-day. But they are now coming into operation, and their operation is all the more vigorous because it has been deferred. In the calendar year 1910 we shall, as required by the agreement, export 5,100 chests less than in the calendar year 1909. Translating this arrangement into terms of the financial year, we can sell only 37,560 chests of Bengal opium in 1910-1911 against the 42,300 chests sanctioned in 1909-1910. In the current year we take the average selling price at Rs. 1,610 a chest: for next year, owing to the continued high prices in China, we believe that Rs 1,750 a chest is a reasonably safe assumption. The result is that, on Bengal opium by itself, we hope to restrict our loss to £160,000. But for Malwa opium, a comparison of the actual exports of the two years affords no guide to the financial position. As I have explained before, the whole of the duty payable to us on the exports permissible up to the end of December 1911 has already passed into our treasury; and for this good and sufficient reason we do not budget for receiving any further dues on Malwa opium during the financial year 1910-1911. The consequence is that, as compared with the receipts during the current year, we must prepare for a loss of £718,000.

I have now explained our requirements. I have given an estimate of what our revenues would be under normal conditions. I have shown where the conditions are other than normal, and I have described the gap that actually intervenes between our requirements and our resources,—a gap which may roughly be measured by the shortage of £1,127,000 due to opium and the new settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam. To fill that gap, the Government of India are compelled to impose extra taxation which is estimated to yield £1,133,000.

FRESH TAXATION.

The taxation which we propose falls under three main heads. The bulk of what we require will be raised by increasing the existing Customs duties on liquors, on tobaccos, on silver and on petroleum. In this way we hope to obtain an additional revenue of £967,000. Certain consequential alterations in the excise duties upon beer and so-called "foreign" liquor made in India will bring in a further £33,000. The balance, or £133,000, we propose to take by enhancing the Stamp duties on certain instruments which I shall enumerate later. The Government of India have not come to this decision without the most anxious consideration. There was no avoiding the deficit: there was no temporary palliative for it. The profits from our railways will no doubt improve, and the elasticity of most of our other heads of revenue is happily assured. But we cannot in prudence treat the decline in our Opium receipts as other than permanent, and in the present uncertainty as to China's achievements, we must keep in view the possibility of its being continuous. Nor can we, apart altogether from the Opium question, shut our eyes to the heavy demands upon the Indian exchequer which lie ahead of us, in the cause of education, to name only one pressing requirement. It has become our clear duty to strengthen the basis of our revenues and we have endeavoured to do so in the way which will be least burdeasome to the country. A variety of other schemes for increased taxation, several of which will readily occur to the minds of my honourable friends, were fully considered, but the balance of advantage seemed to rest with the combination which I have described, and this has the full approval of the Secretary of State.

So far as our Customs proposals are concerned, we have held fast by the general principle that our tariff is a revenue, and not a protective, tariff. But substantial duties on wine, beer, spirits and tobacco are in no way inconsistent with that principle, while they constitute one of the most legitimate forms of taxation in every civilized country. Our proposals regarding liquors are intended to simplify the existing rates and to raise them by from 30 to 50 per cent. Upon tobacco the present taxation—5 per cent "ad valorem" on manufactured, and nothing at all on unmanufactured tobacco—is indicrously inadequate. In 1907-1908 over 6 million pounds of tobacco were imported into India, and all that it paid to Government was £25,000; in England it would have paid forty times as much. What we now proposed is a set of rates which, in the case of cigarettes is represented by Rs. 2 a lb. They may diminish import for a time, but incidentally they may check the rapid growth of the cigarette habit, which is not without its danger to the rising generation in India. On petroleum we simply propose to raise the present rate from 1 anna to 1 1-2 annas per gallon. On silver we intend to take a fixed duty of 4 annas an ounce instead of the 5 per cent. "ad valorem" which it now pays. The enormous import of those two commodities marks them out as fitting objects for an increased contribution to the exchequer, and we prefer to take the extra taxation which we require by substantial duties upon a few articles of comparative luxury rather than by interfering with the all round uniform rate upon a variety of less important articles many of which may be described as necessaries.

I hope I shall not be charged with framing a swadeshi Budget. In the sense which may be seen indicated on Bryant and May's match boxes ("Support Home Industries") I think swadeshi is good and if the outcome of the changes I have laid before Council result in some encouragement of Indian industries, I for one shall not regret it; but I would emphasise the fact that the enhanced Customs duties are attributable solely to the imperative necessity of raising additional revenue. There is not the slightest inclination towards a protective Customs tariff. Even in free trade England we have always imposed considerable Customs dues, not to protect industries but to raise revenue. That is all we are doing in India; and I cannot but think that in countries which depend mainly on agriculture, where the population is poor and there are no large and profitable manufactures, it will be long before you can dispense with Customs receipts as a part of the revenue essential for the administration of the country.

The increase which we propose in Stamp duties will touch only a limited class of documents. We do not interfere with the charges on bonds, conveyance, leases, mortgages, cheques or receipts. But we intend to raise the duty on bills of exchange, on the issue and transfers of shares and debentures, and on agreements for the sale of those securities. Full details of the new rates are given in the Bills which will be presented to the Council to-day to given effect to the changes.

With the aid of these new taxes, we hope to secure an Imperial revenue of £50,503,700 in the ensuing year. I have already stated our expenditure requirements at £50,257,800 so that we budget for a surplus of Rs. 245,900. It is a very, very small margin for a year in which many surprises may await us, and any shortage in the monsoon would sweep it clean away. But our estimates throughout are studiously cautious; we were anxious to avoid the levy of a single superfluous rupee of extra taxation: and with reasonable good fortune I trust that a modest surplus will carry us through, as it has done in the current year. I invite the Council to contrast our situation with the present difficulties which beset the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England; or the £8,000,000 of extra taxation in France; or the loan of £4,600,000 with which Prussia hopes to cover its deficit next year; or the still heavier loans that have been forced upon Germany for the current needs of its administration in these two years.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

I deal now in more detail than was possible in the foregoing remarks with some of the bigger Departments. I begin with the Military services, £19,716,500

I mentioned last year that it had been decided to abolish the grant for special expenditure and to revert to

were faced with the obligation to provide for nearly £3·4 million for the increased payments to the War Office on account of the British Army in India, and for the pay concessions to the Indian Army. The rates for food supplies too were still rising. To meet these new charges, all of them practically unavoidable, without throwing an additional burden upon general revenues we had to economise in many directions, and as our political relations had improved it was decided to proceed more deliberately with schemes of reorganisation. After restricting the provision to the lowest limit the Budget figure for 1909-10 was placed at about £85,000 less than of the previous year.

Considering the extent to which this year's Budget had to be cut down and the extraordinary demands which I have alluded to above, our latest estimates of the probable actuals of the year disclose a very satisfactory state of affairs. The net military expenditure for 1909-10 is expected to be £370,000 less than that of 1908-09; the reduction being due in the main to a substantial decrease in food charges in India and in expenditure on stores in England. The position has enabled us to take in hand at once the improvement of the accommodation for the Indian Army, a measure of importance and urgency to which the Commander-in-Chief called our attention soon after his arrival. It has become obvious that, with the persistent rise in prices and wages, comfortable and durable buildings can no longer be constructed at the cost which was previously regarded as sufficient. In the lines which are now being built we are adopting a sound type of construction and are entrusting the operations to the Military Works Services instead of to regimental agency.

The other principal measures involving special expenditure which we have undertaken are referred to in Part II of the Financial Statement, I will merely mention that we have established in the current year a Cavalry School of instruction; the organisation of the new artillery ammunition columns has been practically completed; progress has been made with the provision of accommodation for additional troops at Quetta, Jubbulpore, Ahmednagar and Nowshera; and there has been an advance in the output of quick-firing guns and short rifles from the Gun and Rifle Factories. We have also improved the arrangements for financial control by extending to all British troops and the Supply and Transport Corps the new system under which accounting and audit duties are undertaken in separate offices and by moving out two more Audit Offices to Divisional Headquarters. Finally we have had to provide for the expenditure on the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf. Of the total sum which we have allotted for this purpose, viz., £218,000, a sum of £45,000 will fall into the accounts of the present year.

For the coming year, apart from the special provision for the arms traffic operations in the Persian Gulf, we propose to allot £120,000 less than the amount provided in the current year's Budget. We have been able to provide for a somewhat larger expenditure on special measures than in this year and to restore some of the temporary reductions made in March last. Among the more important measures with which we propose to proceed in 1910-11 are the improvement of accommodation for the Indian Army, and the building operations referred to above; the organisation of military companies for maintaining communications in the field, a requirement which is now universally recognised as essential; the purchase of horses to commence the re-constitution of an artillery reserve; and the supply of intrenching tools to the field army and of a uniform pattern of rifle carrying equipment to the Indian Cavalry.

We anticipate a further increase in the output of guns and rifles from our factories but it is necessary to supplement the local production of rifles by purchase from Home, and we have accordingly provided funds for this purpose. The Royal Garrison Artillery in India is being reorganised, and we expect a considerable saving from this measure. We are also remodelling the system of Ordnance Factory on the advice of the Home experts.

For the expenditure in 1910-11 on the arms traffic operations we have provided £173,000. On the other hand we have been able to maintain a large part of the reduction in our store demands which has been effected during the current year; we anticipate a further substantial improvement in regard to the food charges and we hope to obtain a considerable saving by using the R. I. M. S. Duffer in in the Home trooping service for two voyages and dispensing to that extent with the employment of hired transports.

We have also been able to provide for a possible increase in the railway rates for military traffic, consequent on the desire of the Railway Companies to mogify the tentative arrangements made many years ago for the adoption of a vehicle mileage rate for military traffic, which, though administratively advantageous is thought to involve an undue loss to the railways.

RAILWAYS.

On the 31st March 1909, the total length of open lines was 30,808,71 miles, classified according to gauge as follows :—5' 6" 16,001,95; metre 13,083,49; special gauges (2' 6" and 2') 1,723,27, total 30,808·71.

During the current year we have added to these approximately the following mileage :—5' 6" gauge 456·90, metre 317·43; special gauges (2' 6" and 2') 77·63, total 851·96. During the ensuing year it is intended to increase this length by 320·55 miles.

In the current year the return on the capital at charge amounts to 4·48 per cent. as compared with 3·69 in 1908-1909, 4.75 per cent, in 1907-1908 and 5·38 per cent. in 1906-1907. The rate of interest which we have taken for the year on the debt chargeable to railways is 3·384 per cent.

The position has greatly improved since last year, although the traffic returns have not come up to expectations. The improvement is largely due to the acceptance by the railway administrations of the reasonable and indeed inevitable limitations imposed by budget provision. The grants for working expenses, etc., are unlikely to be exceeded by more than the comparatively unimportant sum of £85,000; and this excess may be taken as due to unprecedented floods on the North Western Railway and the cyclone which worked serious havoc on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. If we take the railway revenue account as a whole, and set the interest charges, the annuities and sinking fund payments, and the minor debits (cost of land, etc.) against the net earnings, we find a surplus of £82·,509 which accrues to general revenues. Last year there was a net loss to the State, for the first time since 1893-99.

Our anticipated results for the ensuing year have already been alluded to. The gross earnings are expected to respond to the the trade revival; but the larger grants which we have been advised to provide for improvements in the permanent-way, rolling stock and general equipment, as well as the increasing charges on railway debt, will depress the net surplus. It is estimated at only £486,200. We should have been glad of a greater measure of assistance from our railways in a year of considerable difficulty; but accept the situation in the confident hope that our sacrifices now will result in a substantial and permanent increase of our net railway profits in the future.

IRRIGATION.

At the end of 1908-1909, 55,140 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, commanding 47 million acres of cultivable land; the area actully irrigated in the year was 22,187,430 acres. The productive works during that year yield a net return of 8·17 per sent on the capital outlay of £28 millions, after paying all charges exclusive of interest. The net profit to the State was £1,356,000.

The revised estimate for 1909-1910 shows a net profit of £1,345,000 on productive works and a net return on capital outlay of 7·94 per cent. At the end of the current year, we expect to have 55,601 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries constructed to command 47,396,402 acres of culturable land; and we hope actually to have irrigated about 24 1/2 million acres during the year. In addition to the canals in operation, there are altogether 44 projects which are either under construction or awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of the Government; of the 14 are productive and 25 protective. They are designed to irrigate 3·24 million acres and 3·61 million acres, respetively, at a total capital cost of nearly £11 1-3 millions and £19 1-3 millions, respectively. The former are expected to yield a net returning of 7·40 per cent on the outlay.

The most important works which received sanction during the year are the Tendula project in the Central Provinces and the Hathras Branch of the Upper Ganges canal in the United Provinces. A reference to the former project was made in paragraph 62 of the last year's finantial statement. It is one of the most promising schemes of the class of protective irrigation works, as it will protect a large tract of country which has suffered severely from drought in recent years. The estimated return on its capital outlay is 3·9 per cent, and work will be started as soon as we are in a position to allot funds from our current revenues.

The Hathras Branch canal is designed to serve portions of the Aligarh, Etah and Agra districts of the United Provinces where it will irrigate an area of 169,500 acres annually. It is a work of the productive category, the return on the capital outlay being estimated at 14·31 per cent. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the construction of the three canals comprised in the triple canal project in the Punjab, but it is feared that the original estimate of cost will be largely exceeded. It has been decided to adopt a level crossing instead of a syphon to carry the water from the Upper Chenab across the Ravi river for the supply of the Lower Bari Doab canal.

The important Sind project for the construction of a barrage at Sukkur, and for the system of five canals to take out above it, has been under preparation, the design for the barrage is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder scheme has also been under investigation during the year. Mention was made of these projects in paragraphs 63 and 64 of my last financial statement.

OPIUM.

I fear the Council must be weary of my references to opium: but I must revert to the subject again for a few minutes. It is a question of grave importance to our revenues and to various interests both in British India and in Malwa, especially to many humble people for whom the poppy cultivation is their daily bread. As far as our arrangements with China are concerned, our position is the same as when I described it last year, though we shall probably continue our progressive reduction of exports into 1911 while we await unequivocal evidence as to the success or otherwise of China's efforts to put down cultivation and consumption. But in one important respect, we have decided to alter the distribution of our exports, so as to allow the Malwa States a larger share in them during the next three years. The intention is in this way to allow the large stocks of Malwa opium to be cleared, and the capital locked up in them to be released, and to afford the Darbars and cultivators more time to adapt themselves of the inevitable decline in poppy cultivation. We are enabled to make this change by the greater readiness of the Bengal growers to take to other crops. It may be convenient that I should take the opportunity of announcing the figures of expert that will be permitted in the next three calendar years, on the assumption that the curtailment of our exports to China will continue. They are as follows :—1911, Bengal 31,440 chests; Malwa 15,160 chests; total 46,600 chests.—1912 Bengal 26,520; chests; Malwa 14,980 chests; total 41,500—1913, Bengal 21,540 chests; Malwa 4,860 chests; total 36,400 chests.

Meanwhile, the policy of reducing and concentrating cultivation in Bengal is being steadily pursued and subject to the Secretary of State's approval, an important step will be taken in that direction next year by the amalgamation of the two Agencies.

In my last financial statement, I made little more than a passing allusion to the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai in February 1909. Its proceedings had not then reached us, and the bearing of its recommendations on India was uncertain. Since then, however, we have had an opportunity of examining the Commission's conclusions, and the Council will naturally expect some indication of the attitude of the Government of India towards the policy which the Commission advised. I cannot enter into any detail because we are still consulting the Local Governments concerned and corresponding with the Secretary of State on a number of the questions involved. But the Commission was a thoroughly representative body; its conclusions were unanimous; and there is nothing in its findings to deter us from expressing our acceptance of the general principles which it laid down. We accept them all the more readily that the interests of India were amply and skilfully pressed on the Commission by our representative, Mr. J. B. Brunyate. Aided by his knowledge of the subject, the Commission was enabled to appreciate the importance and complexity of the opium problem in this country.

Out of the nine Resolutions in which the Commission formulated its advice, only four have a direct bearing on India. Resolution No. 2 recommends measures for the gradual suppression of opium-smoking. I need not remind the Council how near we are in India to the legal prohibition of this particular form of the opium habit. Absolute prohibition is virtually our ideal, and we are prepared to take every reasonable step towards enforcing it, as our action in the past has clearly shown. In Burma we have had to deal with special difficulties, and our experience warns us to tread warily: but even in that province absolute prohibition for foreigners, as well as for Burmans, will be taken into serious consideration. The difficulties will be great but they may not prove insuperable, and we are ready to give the whole question our best attention. The Commission's third Resolution suggests that we should re-examine our resolutions for the use of opium in the light of the experience gained by other countries. This we are prepared to do. We retain full liberty to protect the legitimate household and medicinal use of opium but increasing stringency against its use as a luxury or an intoxicant, higher rates of duty and more vigorous preventive action command our entire approval. Resolution No. 4 advises the adoption of reasonable measures for prohibiting the export of opium and its preparations to any country which forbids their entry. The exact mechanism for giving effect to this advice will require examination: but the principle involved is equitable and we fully accept it. The fifth Resolution—the last with which we are immediately concerned—urges on each Government the control in its own territories of the manufacture, sale and distribution of any similar opium derivative. We gladly welcome the recommendation. The morphia habit and the cocain habit are becoming serious dangers in India; the enforcing of prohibition through the control of imports and of consumption is a matter of extreme difficulty and it is only by the proper régulation of the supply of these drugs at its source that we can hope to hold them in check. It will thus be seen, I trust that the Government of India are in full accord with the views expressed by the Commission and will take any practicable means of making them effective.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

I must now say a word about the finance of the provinces,—a subject which has recently caused no small embarrassment to the Government of India.

The surplus in the current year is in reality fortuitous, being due partly to abnormally heavy collections of Land Revenue and partly to the special subsides with which the Imperial Government helped three of the provinces in the peculiar circumstances which I have already described. The revenue collections exceeded those of the previous year by about £700,000 (Provincial share), the greater part of which may be regarded as famine arrears. The grants-in-aid of Provincial balances which have paid through the current year's accounts come to a total of £498,000. On the other hand, the deficit for next year includes a special draft of £133,000 upon their balances by the Madras Government. Making these allowances, we are driven to the conclusion that the provinces in the aggregate are steadily over-spending their income by about half a million a year. The position is thus one which compels most serious reflection. It differs considerably in different provinces. Madras, for example, keeps well within its means and has a large credit balance for ordinary or non-recurring expenditure. The United Provinces, with its new settlement and a respite from famine, will no doubt be able to avoid deficits in normal conditions, and to build up a strong balances against emergencies. Eastern Bengal and Assam enters next year upon its new settlement, which I shall shortly describe, and ought in future to be able to confine its expenditure within the limits of its resources. The Central Provinces finances have been severely tried by the recent famine, which was administered with a care for the interests of the general taxpayer which the Government of India cordially appreciate. The ordinary services of the province have suffered accordingly: and until the leeway is made up, there may be some excess of expenditure over the normal revenue, though we hope it will be neither large nor prolonged.

In the other four large provinces, I am afraid that the situation is less assuring. Bombay, it is true has substantial balances, but they are being somewhat rapidly diminished, and care will have to be exercised to prevent the scale of recurring expenditure from settling into permanent excess over the normal revenues. From Burma and the Punjab we have recently had special appeals for assistance. To accept those appeals would have been virtually to admit that the provincial settlements of these provinces is unadequate; and we cannot make any such admission. Burma has undoubtedly suffered from a set back, which I hope may be merely temporarily, in its Forest receipts; but we not consider that in either province there is a case for revising and amplifying the standing arrangements. It will be the duty—disagreeable and unpopular, but inevitable—of the Local Governments to overhal their expenditure and to adapt it to their normal resources. That duty has already been undertaken in Bengal by our colleague, the present Lieutenant-Governor and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgment of the courage and thoroughness with which Sir Edward Baker has enforced economy in that province.

We have now framed a semi-permanent settlement with Eastern Bengal and Assam the last province where the settlement was on a temporary and provisional basis. This closes our long list of resettlements and I can hold out no hope of any general revision of these arrangements. They were made, before I came to India, with scrupulous care, and were intended to foster provincial independence economy and foresight. Nor do I see any near prospect of our being able to undertake a further share of the recurring expenditure of Local Governments. Our own necessities will not improbably force systematic retrenchment upon us, which will affect Imperial and Provincial services alike; and in the meantime Local Governments can best co-operate with us, and best mitigate future difficulties by examining the causes of the insidious growth of expenditure, and by sharply checking them.

I conclude this portion of my remarks by explaining certain contributions from Provincial to Imperial revenues which will appear as new recurring assignments in the estimates of the eight major provinces for 1910-1911. Our measures for obtaining extra taxation will mean, as we estimate, an increased revenue of £166,000 under Excise and Stamps; but, as these are 1-16 heads and we require the whole of the extra revenue for Imperial purposes we have appropriated the Provincial share of it, or £ 83,000 by taking contributions from the Local Governments concerned. The amount which we thus take from each province is based on a rough estimate of what the province is likely to collect on account of the higher duties.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Hitherto we have been considering almost exclusively the current revenue and expenditure of India. I must turn to the operations upon our cash balances both in India and in the Secretary of State's custody in London. As the Government of India is its own banker, it is into our general cash balances that all our current revenue is paid, and from them that all our current expenditure is drawn. They are also the reservoir for the proceeds of all sterling and rupee loans, whether raised by Government or by railway companies which work our State lines; for the whole of our debt; and for all the miscellaneous deposits which are not earmarked for separate custody. All the provincial balances merge in them, and in them are absorbed all the repayments and interests of State loans or advances to local bodies and private individuals. Similarly, it is out of our cash balances that we take all our capital expenditure on railways and irrigation; all the advances which Government makes to local authorities and private persons: and all the money used in the discharge of our permanent, temporary or unfunded debt, or in the repayment of deposits. Finally, it is through our cash balances owing to their being located partly in England and partly in India, that Council Bills are usually drawn and the greater part of Government's remittances between England and India effected. It is with our cash balances therefore that our estimate of Ways and Means are concerned.

For 1910-11, we count on opening with £19,503,227 in our balances in India, and £12,758,615 in England the latter figure including £2,064,118 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve and being further swelled by part of the proceeds of the £7 1-2 million loan which the Secretary of State floated last month. Our chief requirements during the year will be our capital expenditure of £19,009,000 on railways and irrigation and £946 300 for the discharge of permanent debt; to which may be added a net debit of £741,100 for transactions on account of the Gold Standard Reserve; the total of these liabilities coming to £19,687,100. To meet these we shall have our revenue surplus of £345,900 and the £500,000 from the Famine Grant. The Secretary of State has still to realize £1,637,600 out of his January loan; and certain Railway Companies are expected to raise fresh capital amounting to £2,597,500. Our unfunded debt receipts are estimated at £1,119,200 and the net result of our advance and remittance accounts, etc., will be a credit of £348,600. From the aggregate of these resources we shall thus obtain £6,448,800; and our high opening balances will no longer be at the course of the year £6,238,600, thus bringing our available means up to £12,687,400. This leaves us still short by £1,000,000 and we intend to borrow that amount (1 1-2 crores of rupees) in India. We estimate our closing balances on the 31st March 1910 at £12,404,127 in India and £6,619,115 in England; £1,322,018 of the latter being held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Besides the transactions which I have thus described, the year will be marked by the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway. This liability will be met partly by taking over Debentures and partly from the proceeds of temporary loans which the Secretary of State will raise in England.

The announcement regarding borrowings is made subject to the usual reservation, and the Government of India retain full discretion to vary the programme as now declared, in any way and to any extent that may be thought advisable.

The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw on India, as before, for £14,500,000, but this also is subject to similar reservation. The figure represents a forecast of the Secretary of State's requirements; but additional bill will be sold so far as may be, if needed to meet the demands of trade.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

I propose now to pick up the narrative of our currency affairs and to continue it from the point up to which I was able to carry it in the Budget discussions last March. During the year 1908-09, the Government of India fought a strenuous campaign against the fall in exchange,—the first that had been forced upon them since the adoption of the gold standard. When the year closed, the movements of trade were rapidly becoming more normal, and exchange was firm at 1s. 3 29-32d. with a tendency to rise. But though the battle had gone in our favour, its losses remained with us in the attenuated condition of our gold resources. In spite of the marked recovery which began in September 1908, the gold holding, in securities and cash, of our gold standard reserve was under 17 millions on the 31st of last March and the reserve in India was laden besides its standing silver nucleus of 6 crores with the large sum of 9·88 crores in rupees which we had withdrawn from circulation in exchange for the issue of gold in London. The gold in our currency chest at the Bank of England had fallen to 1 1-2 millions; and the amount of sovereigns in our hand in India was practically negligible,—about £92,000. Our gold resources at the beginning of the financial year were thus represented by a total figure of 9 1-2 millions sterling. A year earlier, on the 1st April 1908, they had been as high as 21 millions; and before the American financial crisis of October 1907, they had reached the substantial figure of 24 1/2 millions. It was with this contrast in my mind that I have considered it my duty to represent the urgency and importance of building up our gold resources again by every means in our power.

It is on the volume and direction of India's trade with the outside world that we must primarily depend for the strengthening of our gold position. We may husband our gold when we have it; we may cause it to fructify; we may even in emergency send it to take up additional loans to supplement it. But it is the relation between our imports and our exports which, in the last resort, decides whether we are to keep our gold or to lose it. When I took stock of the position a year ago our external trade, after the dislocation caused by the famine in Northern India and by the general depression in the world's markets, was beginning to resume its normal proportions. The very heavy imports of piece-goods, metals and silver which had helped to upset the balance in 1908 were at last easing off; the value of private merchandise and treasure which came into India by sea during the last three months of 1908-09 having been less by the enormous sum of 10 1-2 crores than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Along with this there was a substantial quickening in the export trade; a big shipments of opium left Bombay in January; a good average cotton crop began to move; and the market for yarns in China revived after some temporary dullness. There was thus a considerable demand for currency, emphasised by the sharp reduction which our 1908 operations had effected in the stock of rupees available for circulation. The Secretary of State was able to sell very heavy drafts during the two busiest months of the year; and before the end of March he had found it possible to restore to the gold standard reserve about two millions of the gold which it had parted with. Such was the state of affairs when we last discussed the subject in this Council.

When the current year began, the improvement in the outlook had become unmistakable. Northern India was safe with a fine spring harvest; and the foreign market for our yarns cotton and oilseeds continued active, while the imports of bar silver fell very substantially from the high figure they had reached in the previous year. In May began large exports of wheat, which were abnormally heavy while they lasted. They ceased abruptly in August and brought to a close the first phase of the year's trade movement. During the five months from the April to August the next exports on private account amounted to close on 20 crores, as against 16 1-2 crores in the same period of 1908, 16 1-2 crores in 1907 and an actual (though small) next excess of imports in the five corresponding months of the anxious year 1908. Up till August then everything was wholly favourable to the improvement of our position. In September there came a slight check. Wheat had worked itself out for the time being; and there was a sharp drop in cotton and seeds. Simultaneously with this, imports bounded up again the new crop of Java sugar was coming into the market, and large consignments reached India of piece-goods and the precious metals. On the month's account the net result was a balance of net imports to the extent of about one crore. In this, I need hardly say, there was nothing unreasonable, and I should not have referred to the point had it not been for the immediate effect on exchange to which I shall allude below. Clearly, however, the reversal of the balance in September was a merely transitory incident. By October the autumn harvests were safe, and a bounteous monsoon offered the best of prospects for the following spring. Trade soon flowed back into its normal channels; and since then the balance has been steadily in our favour; thanks mainly to the heavy exports of cotton, tea and jute, both raw and manufactured. During the third quarter of the year (last October to December) the exports as a whole exceeded the imports by 2 crores in value, against 1 1/2 crores in 1908 and 3 crores in 1907; but the excess would have been very much greater if it had not been for the large arrivals of gold (about 5 2/3 crores) in December.

It is instructive to watch how closely the fluctuations in exchange followed the broad movements of trade which I have outlined above. Beginning April at 1s. 3 29-32d. the rate stiffened to 1s. 4d. by the end of the month, thus returning to parity for the first time since Christmas 1907. It slipped back a point or two after the middle of May, but the Secretary of State met with no checks in his sale of bills until well into August. With the abrupt stoppage of the wheat exports, a shade of weakness came over the market. The reduced supply of export bills, combined with easy money (Bank rates of 3 per cent. in both Calcutta and Bombay), forced down the rate once more below gold point. I immediately put into force what may now be regarded as the regular and stereotyped procedure for checking a slump; and on the 2nd of September, and again on the 9th, the Comptroller General offered to sell bills on London at 1s. 3 29-32d up to £500,000 worth in each week. The bills actually taken during the fortnight amounted only to £156,000; the Secretary of State at his end cut down his offers of remittance; and the market was almost immediately restored to confidence, exchange rising by rapid stages back to parity on the 23rd of September. From October onwards there has been no further sign of trouble; Council bills have been sold in very large quantities, at prices ranging from par to 3-32nds above, with 5-32nds for telegraphic transfers; and gold has begun once more to come freely into the country.

In currency affairs, effects sometimes follow causes with gratifying rapidity. As the result of the heavy demand for remittances to finance our revived import trade, the Secretary of State expects, in addition to meeting all the requirements of his home treasury, to be able to raise the gold standard reserve by the end of March to over £14 1-2 millions; that is, to repay to it the whole of the gold which had to be withdrawn in 1908 in support of exchange. Our currency reserve in London stands at 1 1-2 millions; but the sovereign is once more visible in India, the stock of gold held by us in this country having risen to over 51-4 millions at the end of January, when it was still rapidly increasing. Only a year ago after the breaches had been made in our position, our walls have been rebuilt and we are engaged in the further strengthening and extension of our defences.

I should be lacking in candour if I allowed the Council to think that we are yet satisfied with the sufficiency of our defences. We have come successfully through one financial crisis and one famine. But there have been blacker times in the financial world than the crisis of October 1907, and there have been longer and more widespread famines in India than the one which is now happily at an end. My desire is to see our gold resources strong enough to carry us over not one, but two years of short exports; and to keep exchange stable through at least twice the period during which we supported it in 1908, I do not say that even then we should regard our position as absolutely clear; but what I have indicated seems as much as we need aim at for the present. I should now like to add a caution on the other side. We wish to dissociate the Government from the notion that a reduction in our gold holdings is an evil (per se,) and I trust that nothing which I have said above will be taken as indicating sympathy with that idea. There would be nothing more fallacious than to conceive of our gold reserves as being something that we put away in safety and strive to protect at all hazards. They exist to be used; and they are efficient only in so far as they are capable of being freely used for the purpose for which they were created. To hoard our gold when there is a clear case for employing it, would be fatal to our currency policy: and it may, and usually will be just as much our duty to disperse our reserves when the balance of trade is against India, as it is our duty to build them up when the balance is in our favour. The increasing delicacy of the exchange standard and the more frequent manifestations of nervousness in the market—I use the term in no offensive sense—may require us to open our gold reserves more often than has hitherto been necessary; but we shall not be hesitate to do so whenever exchange clearly needs support.

It is therefore with genuine satisfaction that I am able to announce two recent decisions which ought to increase the efficiency of our gold reserves. The Council will remember that, in August 1907, upon the advice of the Indian Railway Finance Committee it was determined to employ one-half of the profits on our rupee coinage in capital expenditure upon railways. The sum of £1,123,604 was actually diverted in this manner. But for the future, as has now been decided, the whole of our coinage profits without reservation will be paid into the gold standard reserve until such time as the gold held by us, in that Reserve and in the Paper Currency Department combined, reaches the figure of £25 millions sterling. The second important change concerns the form in which the gold standard reserve is held in England. For the future, instead of tying up the whole amount in investments, the Secretary of State has consented to keep one million sterling uninvested, letting out this sum in short loans or putting it into bank deposits. Of the balance, he will hold a considerable portion in high-class securities with a near date of redemption; and the remainder in Consols or other approved stock. When we are next obliged to sell sterling bills on London, the Secretary of State will thus be able to meet them in the first instance from cash which is virtually at call. When this is exhausted, he can draw on his short-dated securities, upon which cash can always be obtained by sale or loan if it impossible to wait for their maturity. If the crisis still continues, it will become necessary to realize—and to realize gradually and carefully—the more permanent securities. It will be for the Secretary of State in Council to carry out this operation, and he accepts the responsibility for doing so if occasion arises. I trust that the Council, as well as the large and important community who are vitally interested in such matters, will find in these arrangements and in the actions of Government during the last two years, no uncertain proof of the determination of those who are responsible for the Government of India to uphold the gold value of the rupee.

CONCLUSION.

In introducing the Budget last year, I used the perhaps infelicitous expression "a gamble in rain." So far the gamble has resulted in a win, but I think every one will agree that, although the monsoon must always remain a dominating factor in forecasting, the revenue and expenditure of India, it would be neither prudent nor right to approach the compilation of a budget from a gambling standpoint. Broadly speaking, it should be possible by the experience of past years, tempered by careful review of possibly changed circumstances, to form a fairly close estimate of revenue and expenditure. The monsoon will, however, always be a factor in regard to which hope must of necessity take the place of calculation: and that in itself renders budgeting in this country a matter of abnormal difficulty. All we can do is to calculate upon a reasonably good harvest, and in the literal and best sense, put our trust in Providence.

To the best of my ability I have estimated our assets and liabilities for the ensuing year. The outcome necessitates some additional taxation. I can understand a certain malicious satisfaction in extracting revenue out of multi-millionaires. But this is not a rich country. A large proportion of its people are poor, an appreciable proportion are very poor. No right-minded man can impose additional taxation on India with a light heart. To me it is a very genuine sorrow to be obliged to do so. I did not sow the storm but I am reaping the whirlwind. I am confident that I may count on your sympathy. I believe I shall have your support.

INDIAN LABOUR IN NATAL.

Mr. Gokhale moved his resolution to empower the Governor-General to prohibit the recruitment of indentured labour in Natal. He made a long speech, in the course of which he said :—"My Lord, my object in raising this debate to-day is two-fold; first to call the attention of the Council to the position of British Indians in South Africa and, secondly, to strengthen the hands of the Government of India in appointing a remedy to the situation to the extent to which a remedy can be applied. I think the first thing to realise in this matter is the fact that the whole of the Indian problem in South Africa has arisen out of the supply of indentured labour to Natal. The Indian population in South Africa may be divided into three classes: (1) Those who are under indenture. This class is, of course, confined to Natal; (2) the ex-indentured and their descendants, by the ex-indentured being meant those who have completed their term of indenture but have not returned to India nor have got themselves re-indentured, but who are struggling amidst great difficulties to earn their livelihood as free Indians. This class has, of course, grown out of the first; and (3) traders and other Indians who have gone to South Africa at their own expense. These persons have gone there in the wake of the indentured Indians and primarily to supply their needs. It will thus be seen that but for the introduction of indentured Indians into Natal there would have been no Indians' problem in that sub-continent to-day. Now, my Lord, my own view of this system of indentured labour is that it should be abolished altogether. It is true, that it is not actual slavery, but I fear in practice in a large number of cases it cannot be far removed from it. To take from this country helpless men and women to a distant land to assign them there to employees in whose choice they have no voice and of whose language, customs, social usages and special civilization they are entirely ignorant and to make them work there under a law which they do not understand and which treats their simplest and most natural attempts to escape ill-treatment as criminal offences, such a system, by whatever name it may be called, must really border on slavery. I strongly hold, therefore, that the system should be done away with altogether. This is also the view which the entire Indian community throughout South Africa takes of the matter, as may be seen from several petitions addressed by them from time to time to the authorities on the subject. But it not merely on its own account that I advocate the abolition of its system. I also advocate it because the continued influx of indentured labour into South Africa and the consequent inevitable annual additions to the ranks of the ex-indentured, tends steadily to lower the whole position of the free Indian population.

THE FEELING OF CONTEMPT

with which the indentured Indian is generally regarded comes to extend itself not only to the ex-indentured, but even to traders and other Indians of independent means. The struggle of free Indians to maintain themselves becomes more and more acute by these constant additions, and the whole community feels an intolerable and continuously increasing economic burden placed upon its shoulders." After giving facts and figures from official publications, relating to the position and population of Indians in South Africa, and pointing out that the rate of suicide among indentured is double that among ex-indentured, he dwelt upon the great services rendered by Indians in the development and prosperity of Natal and said "and yet these Indians who have done so much for the Colony have for years past been making bitter complaints of the unjust and oppressive manner in which they are being treated. The early policy of inducing ex-indentured Indians to remain in the Colony was gradually given up, and during the last fifteen or twenty years one of the principal concerns of the colonists in Natal has been how to get rid of the free Indian element there. A number of expedients have been tried to make their lot intolerable of which the most serious, so far as the ex-indentured community is concerned, is the imposition by an Act of 1896 of an annual license of £3 for every male above the age of 16 and every female above the age of 13. My Lord, it is difficult to speak in terms of due restraint of this outrageous impost. It is a matter of some satisfaction that a Bill has now been introduced in the Natal Legislative to do away with this license so far as women are concerned. But the latest papers from Natal show that the measure has already been whittled down in Committee and that, instead of exempting all women, it is now proposed to vest a discretion in the Magistrate to grant exemptions in such cases only as he deems proper. This cruel impost, which has to be paid by ex-indentured Indians in addition to the £1 poll-tax which everybody has to pay in Natal, has already caused enormous suffering. It has broken up families, it has driven men to crime and, grave as the statement is, it must be made, for I see it repeated in the Natal Legislature and practically corroborated by the Commission appointed by the Natal Government last year, it has driven women to a life of shame. My Lord, who are these people who are called upon by the Colony to pay this annual license of £3 for the right to remain in the Colony? They are probably persons whose experience of indenture has been none too kind and who are, therefore, unwilling to indenture themselves again, who at the same time not having been able to lay by anything during the period of indenture having probably lost caste in India by reason of their going to Africa dare not return to this country to face a life of poverty added to social disgrace and who, therefore, have no choice but to stay in South Africa for whose sake they have left their country and to whose service they have given five of their best years. I think the Natal Government ought to be urged to withdraw at once this

INEQUITOUS IMPOST

It is not, however, only the presence of the ex-indentured Indians to which the Colonists object. They all object to the Indian trading community, whose number is about 15,000 today, and who have been feeling the weight of harsh and unjust treatment for the last fifteen years. At one time this community possessed both the political and the municipal franchise. The political franchise was, however, withdrawn in 1896 and during the last two years attempts have been made to take away the municipal franchise also. Then during the last five years endless trouble and much suffering and loss have been occasioned by the absolutely arbitrary manner in which the licenses to trade have been withdrawn or refused, the persons ruined not even being permitted to appeal to the Supreme Court. During the past two months a little improvement has taken place in connection with this question, for an Act has been passed probably under pressure from the Government of India, allowing again appeals to the Supreme Court where renewals of licenses are refused. This, however, removes only a part of the grievances because there is still no appeal to the Supreme Court, where new licenses are refused or permission to transfer licenses is withheld. Again, since last year, the educational facilities enjoyed by the free Indian community have been greatly curtailed, there being now no provision for the education of Indian boys above the age of 14 or for Indian girls of any age. In 1908 two laws were passed by the Colony, which were subsequently disallowed by the Imperial Government, proposing to extinguish altogether the Indian trading community in the Colony in ten years. My Lord, the whole policy of Natal to-day towards the Indian population is an utterly selfish and heartless policy, and the only way in which any relief can be obtained is by the Government of India adopting a stern attitude towards the Colony in return."

Mr. Gokhale concluded his speech by saying that the resolution, if accepted, will show South Africa how strong the feeling in India is. The moment, when the control of Asiatic Legislation is about to pass to the Union in South Africa, is particularly opportune. He recognised the problem was one of enormous difficulty and that while threats of reprisal might be made our main reliance must be a constant appeal to the immutable principles of justice and humanity which form the enduring foundations of the Great Empire. Nothing had ever evoked more bitter feelings in India than the continued ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa. Finally, he said; "Your Lordship's time has been one of extraordinary difficulty, you laboured incessantly for the good of the people, the good you have done will remain and grow more and more, and I earnestly hope a satisfactory settlement of the Indian question in South Africa will form an important part of that good."

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

"I have so far dealt with the position of Indians in Natal; let us now glance briefly at the state of things in the Transvaal. The agitation of the last three years in that Colony has overshadowed the standing grievances of the Indian community there, which date from the time of the Boer Government. These grievances are three: In the first place Indians cannot acquire any political or municipal franchise in the Transvaal; secondly, they cannot hold any immovable property there; and thirdly, they are liable to be confined to residence in location. In addition to these three grievances, the doors of the Transvaal have since 1907 been absolutely shut in the face of all Indians, who were not there before the War. No matter what their status or qualifications may be in the British Colonies, the Transvaal has placed statutory disabilities on His Majesty's Asiatic subjects in the matter of entering that Colony. Alone among British Colonies the Transvaal has sought to inflict galling and degrading indignities and humiliations on His Majesty's Indian subjects. The protest which the Indian community of the Transvaal has made against these disabilities and indignities during the last three years has now attained historic importance. It is not necessary for me to go, on this occasion, into its details because the story has now been told from a hundred platforms in the country. The struggle has not yet ended; the end is not even in sight. But Indians has no reason to be ashamed of the part which her children have played in this struggle. The Indians in the Transvaal have suffered much for the sake of conscience and country. Of the Indians' position in Orangia much need not be said. The doors of this Colony are shut against all Asiatics except such as want to enter as domestic servants, and there are about a hundred Indians to-day in that capacity. Lastly, I come to Cape Colony, where on the whole a liberal policy is pursued towards Indians and with the exceptions of East London the Colony treats them fairly well.

The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah said that this was a most painful question, a question which had roused the feelings of all classes in this country to the highest pitch of indignation at the harsh and cruel treatment meted out to the Indians. The Hon. the President called the Hon. Member to order and observed that that was hardly the language to use towards a friendly States. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah said he felt inclined to use much stronger language, but he was aware of the constitution of this Council and did not wish to trespass for one moment. The treatment meted out to Indians was the barshest possible and the feeling on this question was unanimous. He referred to the various acts affecting Indians on the Statute Book in Natal and remarked that the reason was obvious. The Colony of Natal was determined to wipe out the Indians. He said that Mahomedans were not allowed in the Transvaal as they were Mahomedans, White Turkish Armenians were freely allowed.

Sirdar Pertab Singh also supported the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell in the absence of Mr. Harvey spoke on behalf of Government.

Mr. Maxwell said—: "Before public attention was drawn in India to the matter under discussion His Majesty's Government and the Government of India had been trying to obtain satisfactory guarantees for the protection of the interests of His Majesty's British Indian subjects in Natal and these efforts have not been altogether unsuccessful. The chief grievance of the Indians in Natal arose in connection with the issue of licenses under Act XVIII of 1897, which relates to wholesale and retail dealers. The question of providing for the right of appeal against refusals to grant or renew licenses to trade has been one of the points in the negotiation between us and the Colonial Government for some years past. These licenses are granted by Municipal Boards whose decisions under the Act of 1897 were not subject to review by or appeal to the Supreme Court. The Government of India pressed for an amendment of this Act so as to provide for a judicial review of the decisions of the municipal boards and the Colonial Parliament recently passed an Act giving the right of appeal to the Supreme Court against refusals to renew existing licenses. The Government of India could not, however, accept this concession as a satisfactory settlement and have recently obtained the Secretary of States sanction to undertake legislation to prohibit emigration from India on grounds such as exist in the case of Natal. The Government of India hoped to be able shortly to introduce a Bill for this purpose and will be prepared to give effect to it if negotiations with the South African Union do not result in an agreement which the Government of India can accept as a proper settlement. The Government of India are prepared therefore to accept the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to the effect that they should be empowered to prohibit emigration to Natal. They can assure the Council that the

cats that the condition of indentured labourers in Natal is unsatisfactory and that a special enquiry by the Governments of India is required. The Hon. Member's suggestion will however receive due consideration.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah has drawn attention to the terms of the incometax and Land Assessment Act which operates harshly on Indians in Natal, but I trust I must point out that this Act will cease to be operative in June, 1910. Mention may be made of the Natal Immigration Commissioner's Report. A copy of this report has been furnished to the Government of India, but they have not yet been asked for their views on its finding. Hon. Members may however rest assured that the various questions with which it deals will receive the most careful consideration as several Hon. Members have alluded to the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. I may be permitted to say that the situation there is likely to improve considerably before long. The Transvaal Government have expressed their willingness to introduce legislation in order to repeal the Asiatic Law Amendment Act of 1907 which was strongly objected to by Indians and to allow of the entry of six educated Indians annually as permanent residents. These concessions do not fully meet the wishes of the Indian resident in the Transvaal, but they mark a distinct step toward the solutions of the problem in that country.

The resolution was then passed unanimous- amidst applause from the Indian members

THE WAKF QUESTION.

At this morning's meeting of the Legislative Council, Sir Harvey Adamson, replying to Mr. Jinnah said :—

"The Government are aware that objections are entertained to the exposition of the law on the subject of Wakf contained in various decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

"As at present advised the Government are not prepared to undertake legislation with the express object of upsetting the judicial decisions to which exception is taken. They are, however, ready at any time to accord their fullest consideration to any specific proposals for legislation directed to the object of securing family settlements of a limited nature, provided that such proposals are generally approved, by the Mahomedan community."

REPLENISHING AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Mr. Miller, in the course of a lengthy reply, said:—

" The replenishment of stock where it has been depleted is a matter which must be left mainly to the people, but Government assists them liberally with loans at favourable rates of interests for the purchase of cattle and large sums have been disbursed free by Famine Relief Committees from charitable subscriptions. Action has also been taken by Government for the establishment of cattle farms which are to be found in Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, and arrangements have been made especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces for the maintenance of stud bulls by Government and the District Boards. Government fully realises the importance of the question to the great agricultural Industry of the country and much has already been done by the Civil Veterinary Department which has been expanded as rapidly as funds permit to reduce mortality and to train up a staff of skilled assistants to advise the people as to the best means both of avoiding loss and of improving the arrangements for breeding."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to Mr. Dadabhoy, said:—"A statement in a tabular form of the number of accidents and incidental casualties is published each year in the Railway Board Annual Administration Report on the Railways in India which can be purchased at book-sellers at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Lahore, 'In the report for 1908 the information asked for is contained in Appendix 30, pages 122 and 123.'

"With reference to the enquiry whether any special measures have been taken on the ways for the prevention of the accidents answer is that every accident is the subject of special enquiry under the supervision personal attention of the Government rector of Railways to elucidate its cause provide a remedy against its recurrence; necessary female ticket collectors are employed at checking stations on most of the dian Railways and have been employed for time past. The Railway Administrations fully alive to the necessity of providing e convenience of female passengers. nder the Railway Act, Section 64 the y Administrations are only bound to e latrine accommodation to one comnt reserved for females when the train h it is a part runs for a distance g five miles. The Railway Act no other liability to provide latrines y carriages; this liability has been plied with and much more has been n the law actually requires."

Dourine Bill was passed and amendmoved by Mr. Subba Rao were ived.

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.

Mr. Meston introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act and briefly explained the measure is purely a fiscal one and the classes of documents which have been selected for enhanced taxation are among those on which the present rates of duty fall with comparative lightness. The proposals are, first to double the present duties chargable on (a) the issue of debentures by a Local Authority, (b) debentures generally (c) share-warrants to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act 1882, and (d) transfers of shares and debentures; second, to raise the duties on an agreement or memorandum of agreement for the sale of Government securities, shares or bills of exchange from a fixed sum of one anna to a graduated sum varying with the amount of the consideration for the sale, but subject to a maximum charge of Rs. 10, and, third to increase by roughly one half the duty on bills of exchange and promissory notes.

The rules of business were suspended and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee to report by the 4th March.

INDIAN COURT FEES ACT.

Mr. Meston also introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Court Fees Act and said that the object of the Bill was to raise the rate of probate. There was nothing in India he explained corresponding to the death duties in England and quotes Mr, Lloyd George in support of his contention. The proposal is to increase the present rate only in the case of estates valued at more than Rs. 10,000. The enhancement is stridiously moderate, namely 2 1-2 per cent. (instead of the present 2 per cent.) when the estate is valued at from Rs. 10.000 to Rs. 50,000 and 3 per cent. on all properties valued at more than Rs. 50,000. This Bill was similarly referred to a Select Committee for report by the 4th March.

INDIAN TARIFF ACT.

Mr. Meston introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act dealing with the enhanced rates on liquors, tobacco and silver. He made a long speech explaining the charges. The following is the text of the Statement of objects and reasons of the Bill :—This Bill proposes to alter the Indian Tariff Act 1894 by increasing the present import duties on liquors, tobacco, silver and petroleum. The measure is essentially a fiscal one and if it becomes law the intention is to put it into retrospective effect from the 25th February. Simultaneously the excise duties levied in India on beer which is locally brewed and on spirits which are locally manufactured to resemble imported spirits be raised to the New Tariff rates. Duty on beer was raised two years ago, but it is still low and the last enhancement does not appear to have decreased the consumption. The duties on wines have not been changed since 1875 and they are clearly inadequate the present duty on imported spirits is now below the rates which are levied in many parts of India and as Excise on indigenous spirits and the imports of cheap foreign alcohols is unduly favoured by the existing tariff rates, it is now proposed to raise the normal tariff rate to the convenient figure of 1 1-2 annas per degree of proof. A corresponding increase is made in the rate for liquors and advantage has been taken of the opportunity to make the definition of this class of liquors at once simpler and more comprehensive. An arbitrary and frequently unworkable distinction in the taxation of spirits used in drugs and medicines has been removed as unsuitable to present conditions and those spirits have been relieved of the full rate of duty in recognition of the purposes for which they are employed. A minor change in schedule 3 of the Act is proposed by bringing the alkaloids of opium into the same category for the purpose of taxation as opium itself. The intention is to impose an adequate duty on morphia and its congeners when imparted otherwise then as ingredients in recognised medicines. The next proposal is to impose a quantitative duty on tobacco which has never yet borne its fair share of taxation. Incidentally some check may be imposed on the detrimental habit of excessive cigarette smoking. The enormous imports of silver and petroleum in recent years point to those commodities as suitable for increased taxation. The object is solely an enhancement in revenue and it is considered preferable to obtain the extra taxation from a few articles of comparative luxury in practically universal use rather than to spread it over a large number of commodities used by the poorer classes and from many of which the increased yield would be insignificant. Clause 4 is intended to repeal the Acts which brought into force the most recent enhancements in the duties on spirits and beer respectively. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee with order to report on 4th March.

The Indian Companies Bill was passed without discussion.

The Council adjourned to the 4th proximo.

ENTICING AWAY MISSION SCHOOL GIRL.

Pathan Money-lender Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBUARY 24.

A Pathan money-lander of Bhowani Peth was charged to-day before the City Magistrate on the charge of enticing away a girl from the guardianship of her father. The girl belonged to the Scottish Mission School. The father of the girl was indebted to the Patham for the amount of seven rupees. The Pathan took the opportunity during the father's absence of removing the girl who was missed and was subsequently traced. Mr. Dobson, on taking up enquiry, interrogated the Pathan who indignantly defied the removal of the girl, alleging he had married the girl. On being questioned about the marriage certificate, this was not forthcoming and a complaint was accordingly made to the Police. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, sentenced the Pathan to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE RELEASED DEPORTEES.

Congratulations from London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARRISAL, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. A. K. Dutt, the recent deportee, has received the following telegram from the Civil Rights Committe, London : "Warmest congratulations to the State prisoners on their return home." Mr Dutt thus replied : "Profoundly grateful for your philanthropic endeavours and congratulations."

BENGAL DACOITY CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, FEBRUARY 24.

A young man, named Tarani Mukherji of Panchasar, Vikrampur, has been arrested to-day at Munshiganj in connection with the Jhagore dacoity case. As a result of this the house of Brindabon Goswami, the young man's maternal uncle of Nawabpur, Dacca, has been searched to-day. Nothing incriminating has been found. The man is in the lock-up.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. A. P. Charles and G. Bower resign the Civil Service, the former from March 3, and the latter from March 19.

The services of Captain G.P.T.Gronde I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and the services of Captain A, W. Overbeek Wright, I.M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of E. B. and Assam.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. Harriot. C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces is appointed Offg Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government from February 18th.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. L. Crosthwaite, R. E., Offg Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed Offg Assistant Surveyor General from February 7th.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State sanctions the constructions by Bhalagar Durbar Branch line from Siher to Palitana in a distance of 17·3 miles of metre gauge.

Mr. Ram Kissen. Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Nagda Mutra State Railway to O. and R. Railway on the expiry of privilege leave.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa and dissentery, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Discussing the Arts' Course.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Bombay, the Hon'ble Sir N. Chandavarker, Vice-Chancellor, presiding, when the consideration was resumed of the Government letter proposing certain changes in the Arts' and Science Courses.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta had, at a previous meeting of the Senate, moved:—"That the Senate agree with the conclusions of the Committee contained in the 6th, 7th and 9th paragraphs of the Report that the Previous Examination should be retained and that it should be held in September."

To this Dr. N. F. Surveyor had moved the following amendment:—"That the Previous Examination be abolished, and the first Arts and Science examinations be held at the end of two years, and that the standard for entrance to the Professional Colleges shall be decided after consulting the Heads of these Colleges."

The Rev. Mr. Scott, continuing the debate, said that the amendment proposed the adoption in Bombay of that system of examination which prevailed in Calcutta and Madras. But the Bombay system had prevailed in Bombay for nearly half a century, and the tradition in this University was in favour of having three examinations. And therefore if they changed their system for another, they must, as reasonable men, have sufficient grounds for believing that improvements would be effected by this method. The experience of the Calcutta system was not encouraging and he, therefore, would ask them not to change their system that prevailed in Bombay. The previous examination was a higher stage of the Matriculation examination. A great number of boys came from country schools, who had never come in contact with English professors, and who did not go up higher than this examination. And so, if they abolished the previous examination, students of this class would be deprived of the opportunity of hearing English professors and of passing at least one year in a college. Besides, if they abolished the examination, where would be the intellectual, moral and general discipline which it enforced? They knew the habits of Indian students, who postponed preparing their lessons to the eve of the examination, and if, therefore, they did not examine students until after two years after the Matriculation, the students would, in the majority cases, postpone their studies to that period, and pass the interval in taking to politics and other subjects at large. It had been said that this examination was burdensome. But if they postponed it till the end of the second year, the accumulated burden would be a greater nervous strain on the boys than if it were held at the end of the first year. From the college point of view also, the proposed abolition would therefore not be advantageous. As to the bifurcation, he thought it was important to have this examination as the final settlement of general subjects, so that those who wanted to take degrees in special subjects might have three years at their disposal. It would be a wise step for the University to retain the examination. He hoped the Matriculation examination would be brought up to the Previous standard, and the latter to the Intermediate standard. At present the standard was too low. They must raise the standard and make it thorough. He would vote in favour of retaining the examination.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan said he would vote in favour of abolishing the Previous examination on the distinct understanding that the first examination after the Matriculation would be held at the end of two years, and that it would be the point of bifurcation.

Mr. Chanbal spoke in favour of the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp said he agreed with a good deal of what had been said by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Dr. Scott on the general question of examinations. He quite agreed that a certain amount of examination was necessary for disciplinary purposes. But he thought Sir Pherozeshah and Dr. Scott had failed to see the distinction that existed between a public and a private examination, the latter meaning a school or college examination. In University examinations the papers, after being examined, were locked up or destroyed, while in school or college examinations they were examined, comments were made on them and they were returned to the students who thus got the opportunity of seeing their mistakes corrected. It had been said that students for this examination should be treated like school boys. The inference in that case would be that the Matriculation Examination had been placed too early and that therefore they should add two more classes and raise the age limit for that examination. But Sir Pherozeshah would not raise the limit. He (the speaker) was sorry to read in newspaper that the motion which stood in his name had not been adopted by the Senate. He still thought it was desirable to reduce the number of examinations and he would, therefore, vote for Dr. Surveyor's amendment which proposed to abolish the examination.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, replying to the debate, said that he had been astonished at the fertility of arguments that had been discovered from time to time for the purpose of carrying out in some form or another the suggestion of the Government to abolish the Previous examination. The amendment moved by Dr. Surveyor went further than the suggestion made by the Government; for the former proposed a total abolition of the examination, while the latter proposed only to replace that examination by a college examination. If one thing had been made more clear than another during the discussion, it was this that they had embarked upon a most unsuitable method of deciding the question. It was a remarkable thing that arguments which had never before occurred to the speakers had been brought forward by them at this stage. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had said that he (the speaker) and Dr. Scott had failed to see the distinction that existed between a University and a College examination or in other words between a public and a private examination. But he (the speaker) asked if it was not a fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp himself had failed to see a distinction like that until only recently. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp was a member of the Committee that had been appointed by the Senate in 1904, to consider the question of the Arts' course, and to the report of that Committee. Mr. Sharp had appended a brief but trenchant minute in which he said he was against abolishing the examination. Mr. Sharp had not yet then seen the distinction. Principal Covernton had talked about familiar and unfamiliar surroundings and had dwelt upon disadvantages which he said resulted from holding examinations in mundaps. But if they wanted to make the roofs of these mundaps sunproof they could easily and cheaply do it. He thought a consideration of this kind should not be allowed to enter the discussion of the important subject of higher education. The Previous Examination had existed since 1878. He thought the amendment that had been moved was not a fair one. There was a certain pretension about this amendment. It had been said that it dealt only with the abolition of the examination and left the question of bifurcation quite open. But this was not correct. For if it was not decided to abolish the examination they would also be settling the question of bifurcation of studies so far as the Previous Examination was concerned. If they abolished this examination there would remain no Previous Examination for bifurcation of studies, and the point of bifurcation would have to be taken higher up. As regarded the question of bifurcation it had also been asked not to sacrifice the interests of the many Arts' course students for the few students who studied medicine, law, engineering or agriculture. But, the speaker asked if it was correct to-day that the number of students who went to the professional colleges was small. A good deal had been said about Oxford and Cambridge. But he maintained that there was a good deal of difference between the conditions which prevailed at Oxford and Bombay, and that there was not that intercourse and relationship between professors and students in India which existed in Oxford or Cambridge. The speaker further said that students should not be left to themselves for full two years after the Matriculation, but that there should be a University test at the end of the first year. It was some consideration of this kind that had made the Government and Principal Coventon not to propose to abolish the examination and had made them say that some sort of examination was necessary at the end of the first year. He asked the Senate to pause before voting in favour of the amendment. They should not give up the examination for speculative benefits that might ultimately prove injurious.

Dr. Surveyor's amendment was then put to the vote. 30 fellows voted for it and 29 against it.

Sir Pherozeshah demanded a poll, which was taken. 33 votes were recorded in favour of the amendment and an equal number against it.

Sir Pherozeshah asked if the results of the poll did not decide in favour of maintaining the status quo.

The Vice-Chancellor said that though he was not in favour of the Previous Examination, yet he did not like the form of the amendment. He would, therefore, give his casting vote against the amendment. The amendment was thus declared lost.

The Senate then adjourned till to-day.

FAREWELL PARTY AT "BROACHA HOUSE," EDINBURGH.

An Edinburgh correspondent writes :—Broacha House, the home of the Edinburgh Parsi Union, and the headquarters of the small but interesting colony of young Parsis residing and studying in the Metropolis of Scotland, was, on the 3rd instant, the scene of a distinguished and influential gathering, collected under its hospitable roof, in response to an invitation by Dr. and Mrs. Noshir Bhedwar, in view of their impending departure for Bombay.

Among the invited guests, of whom almost all were present, were Lord Salvesen, Senator of the Court of Justice, and Lady Salvesen; Sir James Gibson, Bart., M. P., Ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Lady Gibson; Sir George Anderson, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, and Lady Anderson ; the President, Mr. R. H. Appoo, and members of the Parsi Union ; Mr. and Mrs. Summerville; Mr. and Mrs. Harrow ; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Maxwell ; Mrs. and the Misses Alexander; Mrs. and Miss Santag; Mr. Ried, S S.C.; Mr. James Russell, Chief City Officer; and Mrs. Russell; Mr. Thomas Cuming, S.S.C.; Mr. Catheart, the eminent surgeon, and Mrs. Catheart ; Mr. and Mrs. Connell; Miss N. Smith; Miss Milne; Miss Sanderson; Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden; Mrs. Pillman; Dr. and Mrs. Murray, and many others.

The gathering was a striking testimony of the regard and esteem in which the host and hostess were deservedly held by their numerous friends, both Scotch and Parsi. And it can be asserted, without the fear of contradiction, that no one has done more to foster and promote a mutual regard of cordial feeling and good fellowship among the Parsis and the residents of this country than this genial couple during their two years' sojourn amongst them.

Mrs. Bhedwar, a young lady of sweet presence and genial temper, coupled with an ever-ready disposition to give her share in any movement likely to bring about or add to the harmony and pleasure of any social gathering, has, with uniform kindness, done not a little to make the lives of her co-religionists in this country pleasanter and brighter by participating in every movement likely to make the lives of the "exiles" a little brighter and happier. Incidentally the always-true maxim cannot be too strongly impressed here on the minds of those who cross the waters to study in Great Britain, that they miss a great chance and an inestimable advantage, indeed, who do not avail themselves of the opportunity to see the natives of this country on social platforms and in their home lives. It is, indeed, half of their education and the best part of it that is lost, who fail to mix within Englishman or a Scottsman in his home, and there would be fewer complaints about the England-returned youth if this side of his education is taken greater care to promote than it has been the habit in the past. And hence all honour and credit to those who work silently and unostentatiously to bring about this happy and much wished for consummation. Indirectly they are doing a national service, the value of which can be easily ganged at this juncture.

The gathering, however pleasant and brilliant, had in the very nature of things, a tinge of sadness about it, at the prospect of losing our genial host and hostess in the near future, and this feeling was not removed even by the sweet singing of Miss N. Smith, or the impromptu rhyming of Mr. Harrow. No host or hostess could have entertained their guests better or treated them more sumptuously, and Mrs. Bhedwar was here, there, and everywhere, making her guests happy and comfortable, and was supported ably by Dr. Bhedwar and members of the Parsi Union, who all vied with one another to make the gathering a conspicuous success, which, undoubtedly, ultimately it proved to be. By her departure Mrs. Bhedwar makes the social life of the Parsis in this country poorer, but all unite, both Scotch and Parsis, to wish her and her husband a safe voyage home and a bright happy future. There is no manner of doubt that Dr. Bhedwar, a bright and genial fellow who has secured the good opinion of his teachers, will prove a valuable acquisition to the profession of which he is at present a young and promising member.

H. E. GENERAL MACHADO AND THE GOANS.

H. E. General J. J. Machado, ex-Governor-General of Goa, has returned from Goa and is embarking for Europe by to-day's Mail. When the members of the Executive Committee of the Goan Union visited him before he left for Goa, he had expressed his wish to see on his return from there the new building of the Associacao Goana in the Burrow's Lane, Dabul, as well as the Goan Union School building, the Church at Dabul, etc. Accordingly last Thursday afternoon, accompanied by H. E. Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, he proceeded to Dabul, where he was received by the Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, Vicar of the Church, Mr. B. X. Furtado, the President, Dr. B. Pais, Vice-President, Messrs. Eduard D'Souza, T. C. D'Souza and A. X. D'Souza, members of the Board of Directors of the Associacao Goana, Mr. A. Colago, the engineer in charge of the building, members of the Committees of the Goan Union and the Real I. L. Indiano, and a large number of the members of the Goan Community. His Excellency entered the Church and then went over to the Goan Union School and the new building of the Association, all of which he inspected minutely, and expressed himself highly pleased with the buildings, as well his satisfaction at the progress the Community had made since he paid it a visit, ten years ago. General Machado, accompanied by all present, proceeded afterwards to the Real Institute Luso Indiano at Cavel. After His Excellency inspected the Library, champagne was served and Mr. B. X. Furtado, the oldest member of the Community, raised the toast of His Excellency thanking him behalf of the Goan Union, the Associacao Goana and the Real institute for his kind visit and remarking that his enlightened administration of Goa was so highly appreciated by the Goans, that they were very sorry he had to leave abruptly. He concluded by wishing His Excellency safe voyage and all prosperity. General Machado replied in a long and eloquent speech, thanking all present, and said that he had to leave Goa at a time when England was engaged in war with the Transvaal, during which the Portuguese Government played an important part in the East Africa, affording railway facilities to England. He expressly went to Goa this time to see what progress the schemes started by him had made and he was pleased to see that much progress had been done. He was very much satisfied that the Community in Bombay had also been gradually progressing and wished the Goan Union and other institutions of the Community all success. After spending some time in conversation with those present on various topics relating to Goa and the Community, His Excellency left after expressing himself highly pleased with his visit.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 23rd February:—

Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture parts Poona, Sholapur, slightly damaged insects parts Karachi, Hyderabad, rats West Khandesh, frost Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, unfavourable wind Dharwar, generally good elsewhere. Threshing kharif continues parts Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Palanpur. Rabi harvesting in progress parts Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur. Cotton picking progressing parts Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts Nasik, Poona, Belgaum. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Larkana, Hyderabad, risen Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 29 to 41, Gujarat 3 to 29, Konkan 2 to 38, Deccan 10 to 32, Karnatak 26 to 36 per cent. less than normal.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

ANOTHER INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.

One geographical division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland does not know how the other divisions live. We can, I think, all admit this or not, we are in favour of Home Rule, decentratisation or whatever it may be called. I wonder how many Englishmen who have never been in Ireland and the number of such even among those who know Scotland and the continent I wish as well they know their own country is, I am ashamed to say, enormous, are aware that the sister isle possesses an institution of Civil Engineers. It has such an institution and its members or rather its Council have just been protesting against a slight put upon it by the India Office. At a meeting held in Dublin a few days ago the President pointed out that the preliminary advertisements respecting engineering appointments announced that a candidate should for a certain number of years "have been a member of the Institute of Engineers (sic) England." And yet in the Irish Institution were "alumni" of Trinity College, of the National University and of the sister College in Cork. Viscount Morley was communicated with and the Provost of Trinity himself brought to the attention of the Indian Minister the qualifications possessed by students of the Irish Institution Civil Engineers. In reply the Provost was informed that "candidates whose practical training has been obtained under a number of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of Ireland will be regarded in 1910 as satisfying the requirements of Paragraph 7 of the regulations. The writer added :—"The question raised in your letter will be further considered by the Secretary of State for India in Council in connection with the issue of the Inspectors." The comment of the President is that this is very satisfaction for 1910 but he hopes that for 1911 preseding years the "objectionable paragraph" will be omitted. The writer of the communication received by the head of T. C. D. was Sir Richmond Thackeday Ritchie, Permanent Under Secretary of State for India. He was according to the report in the "Irish Times" described by the President on Lord Morley's Secretary (Mr, R. Ritchie" ! Certainly the ignorance to which I have referred at the commencement of this paragraph is not all one side.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

The following are Officers appointed to the Indian Unattached List in the British units to which they will be attached on arrival in India :—

2nd-Lieut. Mead to 1st Division, Essex Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Wiekers, to 2nd Division, Leicester Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Lilly to 2nd Division, Leicestershire Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Standen, 2nd Division, Royal West Kent Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Barstow, 1st Division, Sesforth Highlanders.

2nd-Lieut. Dawe, 1st Division, South Lancashire Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Witford-Hawkey, 2nd Division, North Staffordshire Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Dill, 2nd Division, North Staffshire Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Robinson, 2nd Division, North Staffordshire Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Corke, 2nd Division, East Yorkshire Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Deedes, 2nd Division, Leicestershire Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Sanders, 1st Division, West Yorkshire Regt.

2nd-Lieut. O'Sullivan, 1st Division, West Yorkshire Regt.

2nd-Lieut. Dennys, 1st Division, West Riding Regt.

2nd-Lieut Witworth, 1st Division, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Crew, 1st Division, Northumberland Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieut. Veitch, 8th Hussars.

2nd-Lieut. Fitzgerald, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Banks, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieut. Matheson, 1st Brigade, Seaforth Highlanders.

2nd Lieut. Spankie, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Henderson, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Buchanan, 1st Battalion, the Royal Scots.

2nd-Lieut. Langhorne, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Bruce, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieut. Wright-Warren, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Hungerford, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Poynder, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Bingham, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers.

2nd-Lieut. Lucas, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

2nd-Lieut. Irwin, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Harward, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwichshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Leman, 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Wickham, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

2nd-Lieut. Davison, 1st Battalion, Durban Light Infantry.

Lieut Patterson, 32nd Pioneers is appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum.

Lieut. T. Milne, 55th Rifles, is appointed to the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Captain Hughes, 15th Sikhs, is appointed as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

The following Indian Army Officers have been permitted to retire; Col. G. S. Commey, Col. G. M. B. Coats, Col. F. G. Delemai, Col. E. T. Paul, 6th Cavalry and all permitted to reside out of India.

Captain Pritchard, 4th Cavalry, will be transferred to the temporary half-pay list.

Lieut. Sterling, 59th Rifles is appointed Commandant, Chitrali Scouts.

Captain Roberts, West Essex Regt., is appointed Adjutant, East Indian Railway Volunteers.

Major De La Bere, Royal Scots Fusliers, is appointed Inspector of Small Arms and is ordered Home.

Lieut. Hatteraley Smith, 29th Mounted Battery, is transferred to the Home establishment.

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THE LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King arrived at Hove on Monday, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon. His Majesty arrived at Brighton as about a quarter to 5, and was met at the terminus by Mr. Sassoon. After some 48 hours of rain, mist, and gloom, the sun broke through the clouds about an hour before his Majesty's arrival. Before going to Hove, the King drove with Mr. Sassoon eastward along the Madeira Drive.

The King walked for an hour in the sunshine on Tuesday morning on the front at Brighton. His Majesty afterwards received Sir Schomberg McDonnell, Secretary of the Office of Works, who remained for luncheon. In the afternoon the weather was less inviting, and after a drive his Majesty paid a visit to Mr. David Sassoon, and made some purchases at Kyte's art galleries. On Wednesday, the King enjoyed a day of glorious sunshine. To-day his Majesty will attend a dramatic performance arranged on behalf of the Queen's Nurses by Mrs. Willie James, who will play a part in "The Marriage of Kitty." The King is expected to leave for Biarritz on March 5, crossing from Dover to Calais in his Majesty's yacht "Alexandra." The yacht will come out of dock on March 1, after extensive internal alterations and redecoration. The State rooms have been entirely remodelled.

The King has presented the skeleton of his famous Derby winner, Persimmon, to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Aden, last Friday.

The King will hold a Levee at St. James's Palace on Tuesday, March 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit the Royal Agricultural Show at Liverpool on June 22. During their stay in the city their Royal Highness will be the guests of the corporation at Newsham House, now used by the Judges of Assize.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Liverpool Corporation to open new works at the Vyrnwy Waterworks on Wednesday, March 16. The undertaking has involved the diversion of the Rivers Conway and Marchnant into Lake Vyrnwy and completes all the work originally contemplated at the lake itself, as distinguished from the pipe lines. At the time of the visit his Royal Highness will be staying with the Earl of Derby at Knowsley for the Grand National.

Prince Albert of Wales, who has been suffering from influenza at Osborne, continues to improve.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, who are about to visit the King and Queen in London, will arrive from Germany on Tuesday. A suite of apartments has already been prepared for them at Buckingham Palace, where they will be the guests of their Majesties for probably at least a week or 10 days.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle were reopened to the public, under the usual regulations, until further notice.

Lord Kitchener left Tasmania on Tuesday, after inspecting the batteries and the local forces in camp.

With regard to the possibility which has been mooted, of Lord Kitchener's being appointed next Viceroy of India, if the appointment is in the hands of the present Administration, it should be said that this has been present to the minds of Ministers only as a possibility in the event of the situation in India, assuming a dangerous aspect. Unless the situation were thus to warrant Lord Kitchener's appointment, it is regarded as probable that a civilian would be selected as Viceroy of India.

The United States Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid arrived at Dorchester House on Saturday from New York.

Mr. J. R. Carter, the United State's Minister in Bukarest, accompanied by Mrs. Carter and Miss Mildred Carter, have arrived in London from America, and will remain in England some days before proceeding to Rumania.

The Countess of Dudley arrived at Victoria on Monday from Australia.

Lord Curzon arrived at Charing-cross on Monday from the Continent.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party have arrived at Nimule, all well, on their way to Gondokoro. The collection of game includes a white rhinoceros. Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the offer of a national reception on his return home in June, under the management of the New York League of Republican Clubs, with a committee representing all the States. Mr. Taft is expected to take part if he returns in time from the trip to Alaska which he now contemplates. The announcement revives rumours of plans for the re-election of Mr. Taft's successor, and there is enthusiastic talk about the return from Elba.

Mr. Balfour left town on Monday evening for Sandwich.

Although no definite arrangements have been made in regard to Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain's departure for the Continent, it is expected that they will spend the spring and early summer months at Cannes. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are at present in London.

Kaid Sir Harry Maclean and Miss Maclean arrived in London, on Sunday morning, from Tangier, and went later to Richmond.

General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, who is progressing as well as can be expected, left London on Saturday for Brighton.

Sir Clifton Robinson left London on Tuesday for the Philippines, where he has undertaken a mission for the firm of Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, late Chinese Minister in Washington, has left London for The Hague on his way to Egypt. Afterwards he will go to Peking.

Captain R. Muirhead Collins has been asked to remain in London as Chief of the Australian High Commissioner's Office and has agreed to do so.

Tercentenary of Charterhouse.—The tercentenary of the foundation of Sutton's Hospital better known as Charterhouse, will occur next year, and arrangements are on foot to celebrate the occasion.

Political.—The Prime Minister has returned to London, and the Cabinet is meeting twice this week.—Sir H. Craik has been elected for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.—The Irish Party has re-elected Mr. Redmond as Chairman.—At the Labour Conference at Newport, the chairman, Mr. Keir Hardie, declared that the party must retain complete freedom of action in Parliament.—Lord Onslow urges the necessity of reform of the House of Lords.

Lord Mayor for Norwich.—The King has been pleased to direct that the Mayor of the city of Norwich shall henceforward enjoy the title of "Lord Mayor," in view of the position occupied by that city as the chief city of East Anglia and of its close association with his Majesty.

The Eight Hours' Act.—The situation in Northumberland in regard to the working of the Mines (Eight Hours) Act has again assumed a serious aspect. Mr. Burt, M.P., in a circular to the Northumberland miners, points out the gravity of the issue raised on the ballot to determine whether the men are in favour of striking, if necessary, in order to terminate the present agreement under the Act.

The Courts.—The petitioner in the Sackville-West case has withdrawn, being unable to obtain an adjournment.—Miss Charlesworth, wellknown a year ago in connection with an alleged motor-car accident, was arrested on Sunday, with her mother, for fraud.—A case of a Bedford schoolboy that came before the Lord Chief Justice has aroused much debate about corporal punishments for lads.—Lord Rosebery, Lord Rotschild and others, as executors, have taken action against a former servant of Miss Cohen, alleging that he obtained large sums of money by undue influence.—"Le Milo," a well-known music-hall artiste, has been arrested for fraud.

Sudden Death of Dr. Ekenberg.—Dr. Martin Ekenberg, the Swedish scientist, who had been committed for extradition to Swedish on a charge of attempting murder by means of bombs sent by post has died suddenly in Brixton Prison.

Proposed Extension of Wimbledon Common.—A scheme has been formed for the purpose of raising a fund for the extension of Wimbledon and Putney Commons by the acquisition of a piece of land, 172 acres in extent, lying between the Commons and Richmond Park. The price of the land which it is sought to acquire is over £50,000.

National Rifle Association.—The Bisley meeting will open on July 4, and continue until July 16.

FOREIGN.

France.—The floods, after subsiding, are again on the rise, causing considerable damage. The Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers has now reached £87,000.—The first performance of "Chantecler" aroused world-wide attention. It is described as the most brilliant first night since "The Marriage of Figaro."

Sweden.—The King of Sweden has been operated on for appendicitis. He is doing well.

United States.—Commander Peary was presented with £2,000, and announced that he would devote it to his new Antarctic Expedition.—"Times."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON UNIONIST POLICY

Mr. Chamberlain who at present is at Prince's Gardens in an interview with a special correspondent of the "Morning Post," discusses the political situation. He notes as the result of the General Election the enormous progress made by his policy and realises that it has not won yet but that even its opponents now see that it is bound to win. The efforts of Unionists must, therefore, be continued with increasing force, and above all, the work of education must be carried on. He strongly condemns the wobblers on the great policy and considers that Unionists should strengthen the House of Lords by a reform of its constitution and should not make any effort to obtain the support of either the Labour or the Irish parties.

"If there had been a small set-back in Scotland (Mr. Chamberlain stated), the cause had propered elsewhere: and the weakness in the North was all the more reason for harder work, not only in preaching Tariff Reform, but in developing the other progressive sides of Unionist policy. Particularly must we put forward serious and definite proposals with regard to the land question. He had always been in favour of increasing the number of occupying owners, and helping them in every way with the resources of the State, by education, by encouraging co-operation, and so on. On this question we must have a definite policy before the next General Election which might come at any movement.

"But," he continued, "Tariff Reform is and must remain, the main object of our policy. Where we have won, the won on Tariff Reform. Where we lost Tariff Reform was still our best friend. There are no doubt exceptions but speaking generally we did best in those places where Tariff Reform had been preached longest and most boldly. We fared worst where the local leaders had been most vacillating or most timid."

Then the conversation turned on the position of the Government.

"I should think," Mr. Chamberlain remarked with a smile, "that Mr. Asquith must have gone away very cross with his people. They have let him down badly. They told him they were going to sweep the country with the budget, and now he is dependent on the Irish. He will find them hard taskmasters, but he wont give them Home Rule—he will get out of it somehow."

We then discussed the prospects of the Government and the Opposition at some length, say the correspondent. The position was evidently one that appealed strongly to Mr. Chamberlain's fighting instincts. I hazarded the question: "Would you have the Government out within six months if you were in the House of Commons?" With a smile that spoke volumes, he replied, Well I'd try.

The attempt that had been made by some of the more reckless politicians to bring the Crown into the present controversy had not caused Mr. Chamberlain any anxiety. "The people," he observed, "are always on the side of the Crown, and such a step would mean disaster for the party that took it."

"The working classes are Imperialists," said Mr. Chamberlain, in conclusion. "I have spoken to them often on the imperial question. They always respond to such an appeal." He considered it ridiculous to talk of "a measure" of Tariff Reform. "There can be no measure of Tariff Reform—it is a broad and deep policy affecting the British Empire as a whole. We must have the full policy or nothing."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The parliamentary correspondent of the "Times" writing on the present "situation of exceptional gravity," says:—

There are factors in the situation which must weigh with the Government, and in addition the trend of ministerial opinion in certain directions is known. In the first place, Ministers cannot ignore the change in the situation, which has resulted owing to the great reduction in their majority. This has a vital bearing on the question whether they should now seek to secure such assurances with regard to the House of Lords as Mr. Asquith stated were desirable in his speech at the Albert Hall in December. In the discussion of this question, in ministerial circles the only assurance which has been seriously considered is an assurance that there should be a creation of peers sufficient to carry the Liberal proposals for limiting what has been called the veto of the House of Lords. Some members of the Cabinet, without doubt, will urge that this assurance should now and in the first place be asked for, despite the fact that the Government are to-day in a position very different from that which was theirs in the last Parliament. Other Ministers, however, and these some of the more important, are now averse from this course, feeling that if in a constitutional struggle between the two Houses of Parliament the intervention of the Crown is to be sought by the present administration it should be sought at a later stage.

Apart from the Government's reduced majority, and apart from the fact that the creation of a sufficient number of peers to carry a proposal hostile to their House is a far graver proposal to-day than ever it has been in the past, a very practical difficulty would await the Government should they now seek any such assurance as was adumbrated before the Elections. The assurance would be desired in order that a specific scheme should be passed. The Government's scheme for dealing with the House of Lords is to be embodied in a statute, as Mr. Asquith has stated, and as, indeed, was inevitable. The Bill has not been drafted, and time would be required to give definite shape to what has so far been but very badly foreshadowed. There is reason to believe that Ministers are not yet in agreement in regard to the way in which their scheme should be formulated. At least one member of the Cabinet has declared himself hostile to the hereditary principle another; or no little influence, desires an elective basis for the Second Chamber; while others favour the proposals contained in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's resolution. The time which would have to be devoted to harmonising the various ministerial views can scarcely be spared during the next month, if the Ministry remain in office, from the urgent financial business which must be attended to. If an assurance were asked in regard to a specific scheme, the scheme must clearly first be submitted for judgment, and if this cannot be done a postponement of the issue until a later stage is the obviously reasonable curse. Such a consideration can hardly but have weight with the Ministry.

THE BUDGET.

Proceeding on the assumption that the Government will decide for the present to remain in office, it is not only natural, but almost inevitable, that after the Address the first business to which attention must be given is the passage of the Budget for the current year. Those who, in recent discussions, have suggested that with regard to their immediate procedure the Government have to face a dilemma, and to decide whether they should take the Budget first or deal with the veto first, would seem to have stated the position rather confusedly. The dilemma might conceivably be whether the Government should first seek an assurance with regard to the veto before proceeding with the Budget, but hardly whether, if they remained in office, they should proceed in the House of Commons with their veto proposals before passing the Budget. Time would not permit of this. From Feb. 21 to Good Friday, which falls this year on March 25, there are only twenty-four parliamentary days. If the Address in reply to the King's Speech were disposed of quickly as may happen at the beginning of parliament, perhaps only six days would have to be deducted for the debate, although doubtles the Opposition will desire to raise the fiscal question. This would leave eighteen days. In this time not only would the Budget have to be passed to comply with the revenue requirement, but all the before Easter supply must be taken.

Assuming that the Ministerial majority were agreed that the Budget should be passed through the House of Commons forthwith, and even if some of the Standing Orders of the House were suspended in order to facilitate its passage, the process would take time, the procedure in regard to a Finance Bill being more complicated than that which obtains with ordinary measures. Votes A and 1 for the Army and the Navy would have to be got, a Vote on account for the Civil Services, and the Supplementary Estimates, all before Easter. The Supplementary Navy Estimates are expected to be heavy owing to the preparations for what was once the contingent battleship programme. There is also the question of the repayment of the War Loan of over, £21,000,000, which falls due on April 1 to be dealt with. The financial situation is a very pressing one, as the Ways and Means Bills of the Treasury issued on the credit of the Appropriation Act must be paid by March 31. Without a new Act of Parliament the Treasure has no power to keep any of these Ways and Means Bills outstanding beyond that date. It is by no means certain that the passage of the Budget alone will meet the situation, as the income tax has not been coming in well. In addition, there is reason to believe that the passage of the long contested Budget by the Government immediately after the elections would be regarded by not a few Ministers as a realisation of success sufficiently substantial in itself to warrant this course being taken.

The Nationalists hold the key of the Budget situation; some of the Budget proposals, touching whisky, beer, and land, are very unpopular in Ireland; and if the Nationalists withheld their assent to the Bill the Government would in a critical position. But Ministers believe that the Nationalists are with them, and that they will support the Budget. To do so Mr. Redmond's party would have to incur some odium in Ireland, and would have to meet the criticism of Mr. O Brien's party. It follows that the Nationalist Party will require that the Ministerial pronouncements on the subject of the veto of the House of Lords shall be of so forcible a character as to convince their constituents that the substance is not being sacrificed for the shadow; in other words, that there is so good a prospect of the Government being able to deal effectively with the veto of the House of Lords as to pave the way in the near future to Home Rule. The King's Speech the tenor of which has to be considered at once will afford an opportunity, and it may be expected to deal with little else than the question of the House of Lords as raised by the Government. The ordinary legislative proposals which are generally outlined in the King's Speech would in the Ministerial view be out of place at present as none look forward to a Session of ordinary legislative effort. It will be interesting to note whether any benevolent reference to Home Rule finds a place in the Speech but in the forthcoming Session no time will be available for a Home Rule Bill.

CABINET CHANGES.

The vacancy left in the Cabiet by the appointment of Mr. Herbert Gladstone to the post of Governor-General of South Africa is not the only vacancy which may be expected. It is understood that Lord Wolverhampton, owing to advancing years, may vacate the office of Lord President of the Conneil. In the process of reconstructing the Ministry the possibility of Mr. Birrell's leaving the Irish Office has been contemplated but the report that Mr. Churchill is to go there will probably be found to be incorrect, Mr. Churchill's name, as well as that of Mr. Harcourt, is mentioned in connection with the post of Home Secretary. It is expected that as soon as may be the attempt will be made to find seats for Mr. J.A. Pease and Col. Seely and perhaps also for Mr. T. W. Russell.

ALLEGED INDIAN ANARCHIST PROPAGANDA IN BERLIN.

Reuter's representative in Berlin learns that, owing to statements appearing in the British Press, the Berlin political police have conducted an inquiy into the allegation that an Indian revolutionary journal, "Mahan Talvar," is printed in Berlin, and that the editor is believed to be a young Indian who recently fled from the liner "Macedonia" at Ismailia. A search investigation, however, has shown that the journal is certainly not produced in Berlin, and police experts are in a position to prove that the type used is English. The paper is also almost certainly English enough it may possibly the Belgian. Further investigation has shown that there are not more than half a dozen Indians in Berlin, all harmless, of whom two are students, the others being employed in restaurants.

The Berlin police have been intermittently occupied with the Indian anarchist propaganda since February 1908, when both the British Embassy are the German Counsel-General at Bombay called their attention to statements made in connection with the Alipore case that a vast anti-British conspiracy was being carried on in the European capitals. Investigation has failed to elicit the slightest trace of any revolutionary activity among the handful of Indians in Berlin, and it is emphatically pointed out in official quarters that, with the Prussian system of compulsory registration of all residents and visitors, it would be impossible for an Indian to live in Berlin, much less to carry on an illegal propaganda without the knowledge of the police. An Indian known to associate with anarchist would be ruthlessly expelled if he carried on a propaganda inciting to murder or rebellion. He would be prosecuted and would liable to ten years' impresonment, so that it is exceedingly unlikely that Indian revolutionaries would favour Berlin as a centre of activity. This attitude of the German authorities is not the outcome of a desire to stand well Great Britain or any other Power, but simply part of the policy of keeping their own house clean.'

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Feb. 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W G S Prince, B
Capt W D Ritchie, I M S, B
Mr E E Forrester, B Cov
Mr A Brown, B
Mr W C Gleeson, B
Mr A M F Cacola, M V O, B
Mr J G M O' Hara, B
Mr C P Menokton, B
Rev A P G Maunsell, B
Capt W H Dickson, I M S, Bo
Mr F W Bain, Bo
Mr J A Wallinger, Bo
Col G S Unwin, D S O, 21 Cav
Col H R Brander, C B, 32 Sikhs
Lieut-Col N S Ogilvie, R A
Major C A Lane, I M S
Lieut C R L FitzGerald, 126 Bel Inf
Lieut E J E Poole, 46 Punj

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col S H Godfrey, B, 7 mo
Major J Grant, I M S, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C D Gee, B, 6 mo M C
Mr T M Bostock, B, 1 week
Mr A Burt, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C F Ansted, B, 3 mo 30 days on M C
Mr F L Russell, B, 4 mo M C
Mr T Wylie, B, 4 mo M C
Mr J Twigg, M Cov, 4 mo 15 days
Mr W M Standen, M, 14 days
Col C H Dawson, Mewar Bhil Corps, 6 mo M C
Capt S Whitworth Jones, I M S, 3 mo M C
Capt G F Gretton, 7th Har Lrs, to June 17, 1910, on M C
Capt A P Hughes, 2-7 G R, to Sept 27, 1910, on M C
Lieut N H C Russell, 39 C I H, to March 13, 1910

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr P J Portar, B
Capt W R Coningham, 33 Punj
Lieut G N G Monck-Mason, 34 Punj

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Feb. 8.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen. H M Lawson, CB, from charge of Administration, Aldershot Command, to command the second division, vice Major-Gen T E Stephenson, C B resigned; Capt R J Kentish Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen H M Lawson, C B Major-Gen F S Roeb, C B, M V O, to have charge of Administration in the Aldershot Command, vice Major-Gen H M Lawson, C B Feb 1; Major A W F Knox, 58th Vaughan's Rifles Frontier Force, a General Staff officer, third grade, at the War Office, is advanced to the second grade, vice Major A D Geddes, the Buffs East Kent Regt, who has vacated that appointment Feb 7; Capt G N T Smyth-Osbourne, the Devonshire Regt, to be a deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, vice Lieut-Col, C B Little, appointed a deputy-assistant adjutant-general Jan 18.

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Capt F G Lawrence, D S O, the South Wales Borderers, to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Capt H E Trevor, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Feb 1.

Cavalry.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Capt D C Brown retires on retired pay under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Feb 9.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut S R A Hankey to be captain, vice A H Watt, retired Jan 26.

3rd King's Own Hussars—Lieut O E W Greaves resigns his commission Feb 9.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Capt F W L S H Cavendish is seconded while a student at the Staff College Jan 22.

16th the Queen's Lancers—Lieut H C L Howard is seconded while a student at the Staff College Jan 22.

20th Hussars—Capt G W Browne is seconded while a student at the Staff College; Supernumerary Capt C L Porter is restored to the Establishment, vice G M James Jan 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major the Hon G F Stanley is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions. Article 267 2 of the Royal Warrent for Pay and Promotion, 1909; Capt E H Stevenson, D S O, to be major vice the Hon G F Stanley Jan 16 The undermentioned captains are seconded while students at the Staff College—F W Gosset, Brevet Major Ralph Henvey, F J A Mackworth Jan 22 Capt A E Hudson is seconded while studying the Russian language Jan 23 The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—J F 1 H Dey e, vice F J A Mackworth; E M Birch, D S O, vice H E Hambro; P W Game vice R G Finlayson F D Logan, vice C D Hope, retired Jan 22 Lieut A G Eden to be captain vice A R Hudson Jan 23. The undermentioned officers to be adjutants:—Lieut J D Campbell vice R G Keyworth, promoted Dec 6; Capt H E Hambro, vice F W Gosset, and R G Finlayson, vice R Henvey Jan 22.

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F M Close, on completion of five years' service in the regimental rank of lieutenant colonel, is removed from the regiment, retaining his Staff appointment (Feb 4). The undermentioned captains are seconded while students at the Staff College:—H C L Cock, H A Ramsay, W B G Barne. The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—F B H Moore, vice E Wighton; H Rowan-Robinson, vice H C I Cock; G R H Nugent, vice W B G Barne; Brevet Major E V D Riddell, vice E W M Walker (Jan 22) Lieut J L Grinliston is seconded for service an assistant instructor in gunnery, Aden (Jan 17). Captain E Wighton to be adjutant, vice F B H Moore; Capt E W M Walker to be instructor in gunnery (second class,) vice H E Ramsay Jan 22.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut E J Schmidlin resigns his commission Feb 9.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt and Brevet Major the Hon A V F Russell, M V O, to be Major, vice G L Bonham, deceased Jan 24.

Irish Guards—Captain the Hon. L J P Butler is seconded while a student at the Staff College Jan. 22.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt and Brevet Lieut-Col W D Bird, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 23. Supernumerary Capt H W Smith D S O, is restored to the Establishment, vice Brevet Lieut-Col W D Bird, D S O, Jan 30.

The Baffs East Kent Regt—Capt G M James is seconded while a student at the staff College; Supernumerary Capt C L Porter is restored to the Establishment, vice G M James Jan 22.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt A C Girdwood, D S O, is seconded while a student at the Staff College; Capt and Brevet Major H T Crispin is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 22; Supernumerary Capt F P Braithwaite is restored to the establishment vice Brevet Major H T Crispin Feb 1.

The Suffolk Regt.—Lieut W N Nicholson is seconded while a student at the Staff College Jan 22

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf.—Capt Ryves A M Currie is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 22; Supernumerary Lieut T A Walsh is restored to the establishment, vice C M A Samud promoted Jan 10.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Capt F H Romilly, from the Welsh Regt to be captain, vice H L Steven who exchanges Feb 9.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Capt W Mellor is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 22.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt.—Capt N E Swan is seconded while a student at the Staff College Supernumerary Capt C V Edwards is restored to the Establishment, vice N E Swan Jan 22.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—Major H S Hamilton is placed on retired pay Feb 6.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf—Capt E R M English is seconded for service as and adjutant of Territory infantry Jan 9.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt G H Martin is seconded while a student at the Staff College; Supernumerary Capt B J Curling is restored of the Establishment, vice G H Martin Jan 22.

Seaforth Highlonders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Supernumerary Cap: C I Stockwell is restored to the Establishment, vice C B Cnamley, promoted Dec 22.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt C Ogston is seconded while a student at the Staff College; Supernumerary Capt C J Simpson is restored to the Establishment, vice C Ogston Jan 22.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt J W Sandilends, DSO, is seconded while a student at the Staff College Jan 22.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J J F Hume, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major J S M Lenox-Conyngham to be lieutenant-colorel, vice Brevet Col J J F Hume February 8.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Suderland Highlander—Capt K M Laird is seconded while a student at the Staff college January 22.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt E FitzG Dillon is seconded while a student at the Staff College; Supernumerary Capt G R Hall is restored to the Establishment, vice E FitzG Dillon January 22.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt J B Jenkinson is seconded while a student at the Staff College January 22; Lieut the Hon R Brand resigns his commission February 9.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt. and Brevet Major E Henderson, Royal Marine Art., ordnance officer, fourth class, is retained for permanent service, and removed from his regiment (under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Feb 8 Assistant Comms., Ordnance and Honorary Lieut A J Remsley to be deputy commisary of ordnance, with the honorary rank of captain, vice S Bonsor, retired Jan 29; Conductor W H Arscott, from the Army Ordnance Corps, to be an assistant commissary of ordnance, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice A J Hemsley Feb 9.

Memorands.

Brevet Col. J. J. Hume, Half-pay List, to be colonel (Feb. 8)- The undermentioned majors are granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while employed as professors at the Indian Staff College:—T. Fraser, R. E.; B. Vicent, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons (Jan. 20); Qrmr. and Honorary Lieuts. R. Pillinger, 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars is granted the honorary rank of captain (Feb. 7).

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt. P. E. Beak is removed under the provisions of Article 635 Royal Warrant for pay and promotion, 1909 on attaining the limit of age; O. C. O. Gascoigne, late captain, Seaforth Highlanders (Rossshire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be captain (Feb. 9).

Admiralty, 8th February.
Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Rober, Ernest Simpson to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st January.

Admiralty, 9th February,

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet:—

Arthur Lumley St George Lyster, Dated 15th March.
Wharton Stanley Gray. Deted 30th March.
High Percival Cotton
James Victor Vincent Magrane
Dated 15th June, 1909
William Scott Chalmers Dated 15th August.
Henry Martin Daniel Dated 15th September.
Charles Henry Rolleston Dated 30th January.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Robert Charles Chichester has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th April.

Admiralty, 10th February.

Paymaster Ernest William Heathcote Jackman has this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Gordan Hallett has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 9th February.

War Office, Whitehall, 11th February.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Captain Francis D Logan, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain, vice Captain A H Marindin, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), appointed Brigade Major, 9th Infantry Brigade. Dated 4th, February.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering; The undermentioned Officers, Royal Engineers to be 2nd Assistant Instructors:—

Lieutenant Reginald H Scovell vice Captain A H Du Boulay, Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 25th December

Captain Arnold G. Turper vice Captain L N F I. King Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st February,

Schools of Electric Lighting Major Hugh G. K. Wait, Royal Engineers, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. H. Le Breton-Simmons, Royal Engineers whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st February,

Cavalary.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Second Lieutenant Cecil A. Hepdemann to be Lieutenant, vice W. H. Papp, resigned. Dated 15th December,

7th Queen's Own Hussars, Major The Honourable John G H H Beresford, D S O retires on retired pay Dated 12th February,

Captain John Fryer to be Major, vice The Honourable J G H H Beresford, D S O Dated 12th February,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Arthur M Fox, D S O, is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 1st February,

Captain Harold T Belcher, D S O is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st February.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major John R Ritchie retires on retired pay Dated 12th February, 1910.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service on the Steff:—

William M. Ogg. Dated 5th January; Reginald A. Thomas. Dated 1st February.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—

Cyril A. Lyon, vice W. M. Ogg. Dated 5th January.

Frederic E. Nixon Echersall, vice R. A. Thomas. Dated 1st February.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery;—

Malcolm D. Bell. Dated 31st December.
Martyn R. Strover. Dated 15th February.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant Reginald G Clarke is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st January.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Corporal Leslie Keppel Valentine Brown, from The Buffs East Kent Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C A French, promoted. Dated 12th February.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James L Pearse, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 11th February.

Major Robert A Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J L Pearse. Dated 11th February.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Supernumery Captain Claude H Campbell is restored to the establishment, vice J W Sandilands, D S O, seconded. Dated 3rd February.

ECZEMA DEFIED SIX HOSPITALS

Doctors of Two Continents Could Make No Impression on Torturing Skin Disease — All Treatments Failed for Nineteen Years.

THEN CUTICURA CURED SWIFTLY AND EASILY

"I contracted my disease at school in London, England, when I was fourteen years old — I am now thirty-three. My father put me under the care of our family physician who diagnosed my disease as itch. But after several months' treatment without receiving any benefit, I was advised to go to a hospital. I attended the —— Hospital, London. Then and on two other occasions, without my getting any benefit, they treated me for eczema. My next attempt was trying different ointments from doctors and druggists. Then I tried patent medicines, including —— and ——.

"I passed examinations for government situations but was finally rejected at the medical examinations. After three attempts to enlist in the British army I succeeded at last but was discharged on account of my eczema. The disease was confined to face, arms and legs, my face being actually raw at times. I came to America thirteen years ago, but my face became worse, if possible. When in New York City I was advised to go to —— Hospital, whence I was sent to the —— Hospital in Brooklyn. I was put under the care of Professor ——, but this also added to the number of unsuccessful attempts. I returned home to England and tried the —— Hospital, Liverpool, the —— Hospital, London, also the world-famed London —— Hospital, but without getting cured. I came back to America five years ago. I had overlooked the Cuticura Remedies dozens of times, but three months ago I decided to give Cuticura a trial and I can safely say I am cured of one of the most torturing skin diseases a man ever had. Richard Curley, New Canaan, Conn., U. S. A., Jan. 10, 1909."

"I am familiar with Mr. Curley's case and his cure and believe his statement to be true. John F. Burke, New Canaan, Conn."

NOTE.—All the names left blank are given in full in Mr. Curley's letter.

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

PITCH AND TOSS AT SEA.

Dr. Cornish's lecture at the Royal Geographical Society on "Waves" comes at a particularly opportune time, when the recent storms on the Atlantic and Mediterranean are the theme of every tongue. We hear of ladies on great liners having to be lashed to saloon furniture, and of men in their bunks being transformed into human shuttlecocks for the sport of the battledore waves. Even the mightiest leviathans shuddered from stem to stern, while the ordinary tramps arrived with rudder injured, well-deck full, and pumps choked. Some of the buffeted travellers will hear with chagrin perhaps from Dr. Cornish's lips that what seemed to them to be mountains of water eighty or one hundred feet high could not have been much more than forty feet. What they saw and believed to be towering waves were only "large masses of broken water as they flew aft from the concussion of the vessel's bow with a head sea." The difference seems to be rather academical. In such a storm the distance between wave crest and wave crest is about six hundred feet and the great English and German Boats were purposely built well over that number of feet in length to avoid pitching and tossing. Even the Mauretania, however, would be severely tested in the Southern Indian Ocean, which can be rougher even than the Atlantic. There her 782 feet of length would be required sometimes to bridge over a gulf of 780 feet and encounter mountains of water moving faster than an express train. After this one feels renewed respect for Australian liners.

AN INTERESTING GAME.

The drafting of Reform schemes for the House of Lords is a sedentive amusement, and "A Peer" has sent one to the "Times" which will probably be followed by a long procession. It is a complicated affair, embracing 170 Peers chosen from the existing House by ballot, all Peers who have held important political or Imperial office, representatives of various Churches to balance a reduced number of Bishops, fifty created Life Peers, and representatives of county councils, chambers of commerce, Universities and legal and medical societies. The architect of this fabric does not indicate the total size of his new House, but it would seem to range between three and four hundred. The principal objections to such a scheme would appear to be the continued preponderance of the hereditary element and the artificiality of the proposed additions. It is doubtful if there can be any better guarantee for the composition of a reconstructed Second Chamber than a fixed and regular increment of members chosen upon the simple responsibility of the Government of the day.

PAGEANTS TO COME.

Pageants are not to go out of fashion simply because Mr. L. N. Parker has declared his intention of tending them no more. He has raised a crop that is not to be so easily uprooted, and so long as they serve the purpose of familiarising us with history and promoting patriotism, there is every reason why they should continue and flourish. No one who has ever watched a Lord Mayor's Show can have failed to realise that here is scope for a truly magnificent survey of London's civic history, such a panorama as we are promised, in fact, in the rival representations now preparing for the summer. For the Army Pageant at Fulham, the promoters have been fortunate in enlisting the services of an accomplished amateur horse-woman, who promises to wear the onerous armour of Joan of Arc with picturesqueness and success. The London Pageant at the Crystal Palace is also making gratifying progress, and it is a worthy compliment that is organizer, Mr. Frank Lascelles, has been engaged to prepare the forthcoming pageant [illegible] the Cape. He may not find South Africa so [illegible]kable a background as he did Canada two years [illegible] partly because peace has come to her a century [illegible] and her written history is only just beginning [illegible]e shape. But there is full store of pictures[illegible] memories and material among the old Dutch [illegible]steads, and the celebration of the Union under [illegible]l auspices is just as inspiring an occasion as the Tercentenary of Quebec.

NEW LONDON STREET NAMES.

Historical associations of no little interest are revived by the proposal to give the name of Matthew Parker-street to the new thoroughfare in Westminster leading from Princes-street to Tothill-street. Parker was the learned Archbishop of Elizabeth's reign who bequeathed his valuable library to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which owns the land on which the new street is being constructed. The old Parker-street, now extinct, was formerly known as Benet-street, and was so named after Benet College, which was the elder designation of Corpus Christi. Among other names for the new thoroughfare to be submitted to the London County Council the Westminster City Fathers is that of Pickering-street (or avenue), after Maurice Pickering keeper of the "Gate House," which stood close by, and one of the Burgesses' "Armada" ensign in the possession of the Westminster City Council. The Pickering [illegible] it is sometimes called, is a loving cup of great [illegible] and was presented, the inscription tells, in [illegible] the donor and Joan, his wife, to his bre[illegible]he Court of Burgesses. The cup bears the [illegible] lines :—

[illegible]ver to his Brother wisheth peace,
[illegible] peace he wisheth Brother's love on earth,
[illegible] love to seal, I as a pledge am given,
[illegible]anding Bowls to be used in mirthe.

[illegible]oast which accompanied the loving cup at [illegible] of the burgesses, and which is still honour[illegible] "Prosperity to the City and Liberties of [illegible]ter, and the Trade thereof, not forgetting [illegible]ickering and Joan, his wife."

[illegible]STANCE AND THE DAISY.

[illegible]nes" continues to be obstinately sceptical [illegible]eet and his country life, and Mr. Cle[illegible]er joins it in the insinuation that the [illegible] prefers to study nature with "the [illegible]etween." Wordsworth is the admitted [illegible]d it might be argued that his rustic [illegible]e him pontifical and humourless, just [illegible]gonists contends that the urban atmosphere [illegible]imism and the erotic. What inclines [illegible] the aid of the sceptics is the well[illegible]cy of human nature to idealise what [illegible] about: what the "glimpse of a green [illegible] to the jaded citizen, the "lights of [illegible]re to the musing peasant, and when we [illegible]dividual rhapsodising over one extremity [illegible]nce, it creates a certain presumption that he [illegible]s at the other. It is distance that lends en[illegible]hment, and the wise poet knows better than to [illegible] the enchantment by too close proximity.

THE EIGHT HOURS FIASCO.

The Right Hours Act is busy fulfilling the vati[illegible]inations of its critics. It was with the greatest [illegible]difficulty that a strike in Scotland and Wales was [illegible]verted last summer, and now there prevails in [illegible]orthumberland and Durham (where the system [illegible]me into force only with the new year) a crisis of [illegible]milar origin and even greater acuteness. Mr. Burt, [illegible].P., who is not a man of wild words, declares that [illegible]ere is "great risk of a general strike or lock-out" [illegible] prospect which threatens the bantling "boom" in [illegible]de with ruthless and untimely strangulation. Every [illegible]rocess of reasoning indicated that the restriction of [illegible]ure must involve the reduction of output, the only [illegible]ertainty being how much of the consequent loss [illegible]uld fall upon the miner and how much upon the [illegible]nsumer. That the rise in prices has not covered [illegible]e whole margin may be guessed from the utter dis[illegible]ation that now pervades the northern counties, [illegible]d the present stoppage has already cost the men [illegible]100,000 in wages and withdrawn £26,000 from [illegible]eir trade union funds. Perhaps Mr. Asquith will [illegible]ve more hesitation next time in passing a mea[illegible]re for which the only argument is that the Labour [illegible]rty demands it.

COAST DEFENCE.

Colonel Hickson, long associated with South[illegible]ast defences of this country, has written an inter[illegible]ing letter to the "Daily Telegraph" upon the [illegible]eat shortage of men for coast-defence purposes. [illegible]good deal of his letter strikes us, however, as fan[illegible]ul rather than practical. He points out that in [illegible]57 an official inquiry showed that, by a system [illegible]rown as "the assembly of the people," the counties [illegible]Kent and Sussex could put 35,000 men in the [illegible]d. Nowadays, though the population of the [illegible]ntry has been multiplied by ten, the combined [illegible]itorial forces of those counties is about 13,000. [illegible]ile one knows know are two schools of [illegible]ught in regard to this matter; one does not see [illegible]asion and its repulsion in terms of men arriving [illegible]ongboats under a hail of territorial rifle-fire. [illegible] rather imagines a huge fleet—or rather the [illegible]he of a huge fleet—ten miles away, while blaz[illegible]farmsteads, toppling steeples, scarred fields, and [illegible]ded woodlands testify to the power of [illegible]eater ordnance. Its presence must be taken [illegible] indicate either a beaten or an absent naval [illegible]don of our own, and to prevail against it we [illegible]s more forts, great masses of local artillery, and [illegible] highly-trained men to work them. Some form [illegible]ompulsory service will alone give us this force,

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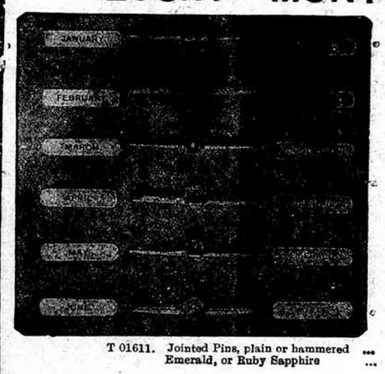

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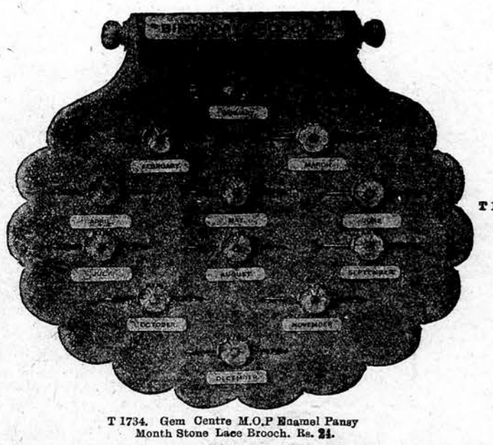

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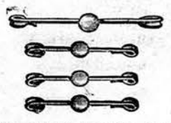

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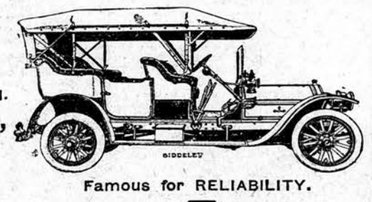

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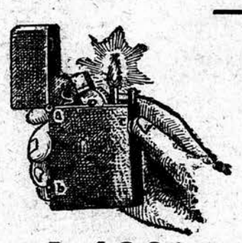

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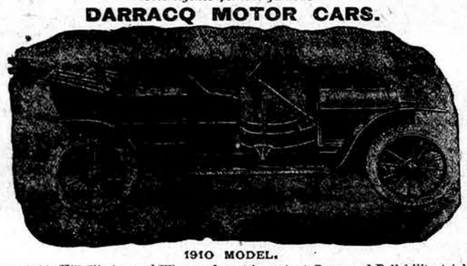

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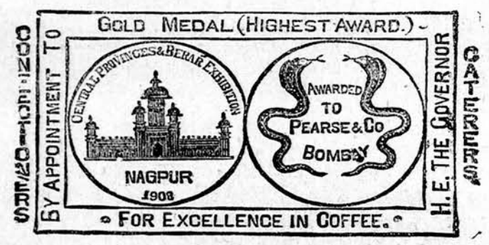

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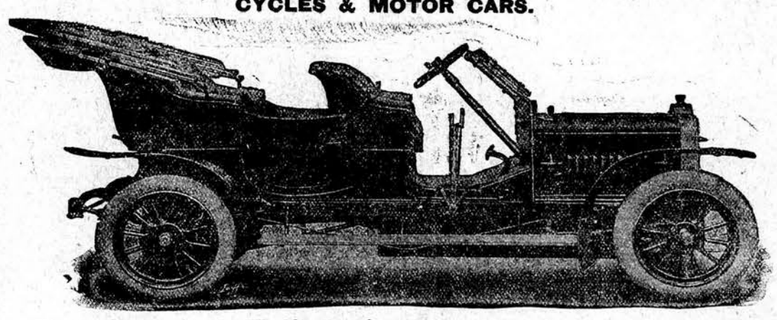

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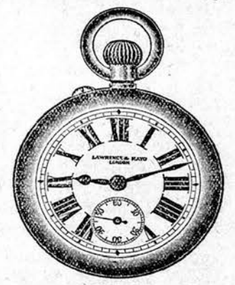
EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.  THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

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